THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following from a friend in Europe under date the 22nd ultimo: "I hope that affairs on our North Western Frontier will be in a less gloomy condition by the time this reaches you. I do not believe that England or Russia wish to fight at present, and it is the interest of neither to fight. The present difficulty may be tided over, but a great war must come sooner or later." Alas! for human hopes. Our troops have already been ordered to march against Affghanistan.

A FRIEND thus writes to us from Cyprus: "Every thing is in so rudimentary (or rather chaotic) a condition here that it is difficult to know where to begin the work of reform. The system of finance and taxation is anomalous and accompanied with frightful oppression of the people. The officials are underpaid and accustomed to unlimited *buckshessh*. A service thus tainted with venality and corruption from head to foot, cannot be done away with altogether, nor reformed in a day. Our Government can only try to remove the temptation and excuse for evil by better pay and prospects of preferment, and this is what they are doing for the elevation of the most intelligent and better classes of the native officials."

A HIGH COURT ON STRIKE! The same friend says: "The High Court of Cyprus struck for higher wages last week because the Government had stopped *buchsheesh*, but they put it on the ground of the higher prices of provisions which always seem to follow in the wake of English civilization. Fancy a High Court on strike; but our Government had anticipated their action and provided more reasonable rates of pay."

A NUMBER of Chinese residents in Sydney have published a protest against the violent language used against Chinese immigrants recently at a public meeting in the city, and particularly against an outrageous assertion that it was the duty of workingmen, if they came against a Chinaman on the footpath, to shove him off it. The Chinese "protesters" deny that they are more vicious than other races, and appeal to the gaol records of the Colony in support of their denial. They do not object to the regulation, restriction, or prohibition of Chinese immigration, but claim the protection of the law and fair play whilst in the Colony. They conclude by attributing the denunciation of their countrymen, not to the fact that their accusers think them immoral and criminal, but to their knowledge that Chinese industry, steadiness, aptitude, and thrift have a strong effect upon the labour market. So the Chinaman is learning to agitate.

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, a series of heavy gales, raging at times with the force of a hurricane, swept over Port of Spain, Trinidad, and caused considerable damage to the cocoa plantations. A large number of small craft were sunk at their moorings, and the shipping generally also suffered, though not heavily. Houses were unroofed, huge trees blown down, and telegraph wires broken. Some of the public squares presented the appearance of a complete wreck from the quantity of trees and plants that were lying on the ground.

PROGRESS IN FIJI. The *Fiji Times* publishes the following interesting particulars on the subject. The total amount of revenue collected by the Customs Department at Levuka, Loma, Suva, and Galoa in 1875 was 9, 898*l*.3*s*., compared with 15,593*l* 7*s*. 2*d*. for 1876 and 18,812*l*.10*s*.2*d*. in 1877, thus showing an increase of 8,914*l*.7*s*.2*d*.in two years. The total value of imports for the year 1875 was 118,456*l*.15*s*.4*d*.,for1876, 95,446*l*.13*s* 6*d*.,and for1877 134,688*l*.12*s*.5*d*. The total value of exports from the Colony in 1875 was 94.266*l*.5*s*6*d*; of which amount 77,806*l*.5*s*.6*d*.was produced in the Colony, and the remainder represented the value of what was imported to be re-shipped. In 1876 the produce raised in the Colony amounted in value to 80,270*l*. 0*s* 3*d*.,and the produce imported to be re-shipped to 23,189*l*., making the total value of exports for the year 103,459*l*. 0*s*.,3*d*. In 1877 the produce raised in the Colony and exported attained the value of 112,389*l*.1*s*.and the produce imported for re-shipment to 28,504*l*.10*s*.giving a total value of 140,893*l*. 11*s*. The chief productions are copra, sugar, cotton, and maize; the two former showing a well-marked yearly increase, and the two latter an equally observable decrease in the quantity produced.

MR. HOWARD GRUBB has been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition for the Equatorial Telescope he has exhibited. In this branch of industry at least, the Dublin *Evening Mail* remarks, Ireland is able to hold her own against all competitors. Tweaty years ago all the world went to Germany for astronomical instruments; now Ireland sends her instruments even to Germany and Austria, close to what used to be the great centre of astronomical instrument manufacture.

THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES of Great Britain have won at the grand tournament of the industrial world at Paris—

Diplomas of honour	15
Grand prizes	4
Gold medals and diplomas equivalent to them ...	74
Silver medals	178
Bronze "	274
Honourable mentions	366
Total, errors excepted	861

India obtains two diplomas of honour, one of which is awarded to the Government for the excellence of the tea of the country; eight gold medals one of which is awarded to Mr. G. Bidie, M. B., Surgeon-Major, and Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, for his fine collection of the raw products of Southern India, collected and forwarded under the orders of the Madras Government to the Exhibition, and accompanied by an admirable catalogue, to which the reporter may have another opportunity of referring. The other awards are eight gold, fifteen silver, and twenty bronze medals, with ten honourable mentions.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

A NEGRO DIPLOMATIST.—Referring to the announcement in the *London Gazette* of August 2, that Her Majesty had received in audience the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia, the *National Republican*, Washington, says:

Dr. Blyden has the honour of being the first negro Plenipotentiary of the first Christian negro State in Africa ever received at a Court in Europe. Dr. Blyden was educated in Liberia at the Alexander High School, of which he became Principal. He resigned his position in 1851 to accept the Professorship of Languages in the new Liberia College. He held the post of Secretary of State during the administration of President Warner. In 1866 he visited Palestine and Egypt, and afterwards published an account of his travels in a volume entitled *From West Africa to Palestine*. In 1871 he resigned his Professorship in the College and travelled in England. On his return to Africa he accepted the appointment from Governor Kennedy, of Sierra Leone, of Envoy to the Pagan King of the Soolima country. His report on that expedition was printed by the Government and published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1873 he was sent by Governor J. Pope Hennessy on another mission to a Mohammedan chief three hundred miles north-east of Sierra Leone. In 1874 he was authorised to reopen the Alexander High School, on the St. Paul river, which is now in charge of an assistant. In 1877 he was appointed by President Payne Minister to England, and President Gardner has continued the appointment. Dr. Blyden has contributed several articles to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* in, New York and *Fraser's Magazine* in England. Dean Stanley, on the evening of July 24 entertained at his house a large company, to which King George, of Bonny, Hon. John H. Smithe, Bishop Holly and Dr. Blyden were invited, For the first time, it is believed, in the history of English society, have four persons of purely African descent so freely mingled with the *elite*. Pere Hyacinthe was present having come over to England specially to meet Bishop Holly. Dr. Blyden has been chosen an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive clubs in London. He is probably the first negro who has been so honoured.

LORD DUFFERING'S gift from the Ontario curlers, a massive kettle of native silver, bears the complimentary inscriptions, "Better Lord ye canna be" and "Will ye no come back again?"

THE CHINESE Government has imposed a tax of three mace per picul on tea in the provinces of Kinkiang and Hankow, for the benefit of the famine relief fund. Is there to be a Famine Insurance Fund in China like Sir John Strachey's in India?

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES respecting the famine in China have been issued. Mr. Fraser, writing from Pekin on May 10th, says he had heard, on good authority, that as many as seven millions of persons were computed to have perished. The province of Shanshi alone was said to have lost five millions of its inhabitants during last winter.

OUR GOOD CITIZEN Mr. Arratoon Apcar has been knighted by the King of Siam. Mr. A. A. Agabeg, is the bearer of royal letters-patent of nobility from the King of Siam to Alexander Arratoon Apcar, Esq., of the firm of Apcar & Co., Siamese Consul in Bengal, conferring on him the dignity and title of a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of Chang Puck (the White Elephant.)

THE RUSSIANS are erecting at Erzeroum an enormous monument to the memory of the soldiers of the garrison who fell by the sword or disease during the Turkish war.

A NOTABLE improvement in watches is reported from Craux de Fonds, Switzerland. By a peculiar process the figures on the dial are rendered luminous so that if exposed once during the day to the sunlight they remain phosphorescent and visible throughout the night. Preparations are being made for the production of these watches on a large scale.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH CORRESPONDENT of the *Paris Univers* gives the following account of the presents given by the Czar to the Amir of Kabul. The presents are of two descriptions—personal and governmental. The personal presents consist of a sabre, richly ornamented with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, harness, &c; the governmental presents include two mountain batteries—steel Krupp guns, with the Brodwell ring, and 800 rounds per gun. Another present not mentioned, which is more precious than the mountain pieces, consists of over 800 men in uniform, who, after having accompanied the caravans to Cabul, have remained there. These men are officers and noncommissioned officers of artillery and engineers. The letter then gives a description of 94 chiefs and their followers assembling at Cable on the 26th September. Shere Ali announced to them that he had formed an allaince with the Czar. His address was warmly applauded, and afterwards the Chief Ulema, at the command of the Amir, gave a kind of lecture on Russia, showing the importance of the new friends of the Affghan. The solemnity terminated by a speech from the Amir, who said, "We are strong, and we have powerful friends, Sharpen your swords, and keep your horses saddled, so as to be ready to start at the first signal. Thus we shall be invincible, and we shall chastise any enemy who may dare to invade our soil in a terrible manner. This discourse was loudly cheered, and the 94 chiefs were then invited to inspect the presents sent by the Czar. The honours of the batteries were done by Russian officers. The correspondent declares that the Anglo-Indians are mistaken in supposing that they will be joined by any of the border tribes.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES received an address from the Colonial Commissioners at Paris in connection with the Exhibition. We make the following extract from His Royal Highness's reply:

The remarkable display of Colonial produce and manufactures cannot but have impressed all who have witnessed it with the rapid progress which the different Colonies have made and with the great future which awaits them. But while the Colonial Courts are a fitting illustration of the enterprise and advancement which exists in the outlaying portions of her Majesty's dominions, even higher results will flow from your participation in the Paris Exhibition. It has given the Colonies opportunities of becoming better acquainted with one another—opportunities of which you and your colleagues have made such worthy use. It has brought more prominently under each other's notice your varied products and resources, and above all, it has tended to promote unity of Colonial feeling and to strengthen those ties of loyal affection that now happily bind together all portions of her Majesty's dominions. I most heartily thank you for the share you attribute to me in achieving the measure of success we have together attained, notwithstanding the many difficulties which have beset so vast an enterprise.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following on the subject of Telegraphic grievances:

The subject of some alleged grievances of the signalling staff of the Telegraph Department has been under the careful consideration of the Government of India. These grievances have been ventilated at various times in the Press and were fairly summarised in a letter signed "signaller which appeared in the *Times of India* and which was brought to the notice of Sir Andrew Clarke who ordered a thorough investigation of the case. The points complained of in the letter under investigation were (1) the absence of promotion from the signalling ranks to the superior grades of the Department, (2) the making Telegraph masters allowances local instead of personal, (3) the examinations, (4) pay and prespects as compared with other Departments. Under the first head the result of the enquiry, as reported by th

Director General of Telegraphs, is held to show that in practice it is found exceedingly difficult even to promote an officer of the signalling establishment to be an Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, as in the latter class of officers multifarious qualifications are required which differ considerably from those usually attained in the subordinate ranks. At the same time it is likely that an attempt will be made to devise some method by which Telegraph masters of tried ability and good service may obtain the promotion they deserve. On the second point, it has been found impossible to frame any reasonably economical and practical scheme by which Telegraph masters' allowances could be made personal: and that the local nature of these allowances is no innovation of the reorganization scheme of 1855, but has always been their characteristic. On the third point, the system of periodical examinations have been held to be most beneficial, not only to the Department, but also to the officers themselves; it is however, thought that that system has now fairly served its purpose and examinations are at present restricted to candidates for promotion to a higher grade. With regard to the general question of the pay and prospects of the signalling establishment, it is held that the best test of the general fairness of such conditions is to be found in the popularity of the service—and in the case of the signalling establishment it is found that there are numerous candidates for every vacancy and that resignations are most rare. Moreover a comparison with the conditions of service in other similar Departments is believed to have established the fact that, looking to the pay and advantages officers of the signalliug establishment receive from the commencement of their service, the complaint of inadequate consideration cannot fairly be maintained.

TWO DOCUMENTS of great interest to geometricians have been discovered among the contract tablets in the British Museum. Attached to two terra cotta deeds of sale of estates near Babylon are neatly drawn plans of the property. One sale took place in the reign of Darius Hydaspes; one toward the end of that of Nebuchadnezzar. The latter deed relates to a plot about eight and a-half acres in area, bounded on the northern side by the canal of the goddess Banituo. The names of the owners of all the adjacent lands are given, and the greatest care is taken in giving the dimensions of these plots of land. The whole is divided into three pairs of parallelograms, and check dimensions are taken to test the accuracy of the work. A semi-circular portion of the east side is most carefully measured, both radius and circumference being given. The value of these documents as bases by which to fix both linear and area measures in use in Babylonia is very great.

ACCORDING to the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*, the Russians were making a telegraph line from Samarkand to the Oxus; and Shere Ali had promised to take on the line to Kabul.

ACCORDING to the Kabul news received by the *Pioneer* the Amir on the 21st of October issued 400 muskets to some Gazis whom he ordered to Kurram. His Highness had also been inspecting the armouries and the gun factory. The price of provisions in Kabul was very high; and Sirdar Ibrahim Khan being bidden to see to the matter, fined the merchants Rs. 5,000. A large number of mullahs from Ghazni are said to be travelling about the country preaching a Jehad.

WE LEARN from the above journal that one of the recommendations of Sir Ashley Eden's Medical Commission is, that the rule prohibiting the resident surgeons of the different hospitals from taking private practice should be rigidly enforced. If the resident officers do not neglect their legitimate duties we do not see why they should be restrained from private practice.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has the following notice of the late Mr. George Thompson:

Mr. George Thompson, who died this week in his seventy-fifth year, had, at one time, a great reputation as an anti-slavery orator and lecturer both here and in America. His eloquence made so much impression at one time that it is surprising to find how little of it is remembered in our day. He used to be compared, not unfavourably, with Mr. Bright in England, and Mr. Wendell Phillips in America. His career in the House of Commons, where he represented the Tower Hamlets, was not long and was not successful. Unlike Mr. Bright, and unlike O'Connell, he was not able to adapt to the style of the House a power of speaking which had proved so effective and so fascinating on the platform.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram about further movement of troops:

During week ending November 15th following troops en route for Hasanabad arrived stations specified: D. A. Royal Horse Artillery Pindi; 9th Lancers Pindi; 10th Bengal Cavalry Girrana, 21th Native Infantry arrived: 2nd Goorkhas Pindi; Mhairwara Battalion Pindi; following arrived Nowshera for change of air from Peshwar: I. A. Royal Horse Artillery E-3 R. A.: following enroute for Peshwar arrived stations specified: H. C. R. H. A. Campbelpore; C 3 R. A Campbelpore; 51st Foot Hasanabdal; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade Nowshera Hd. Quarters Sappers Pindi 5th N. I. Pindi; 4th Goorkhas Nowshera; following troops; enroute for Nowshera arrived stations specified: 2 Squadrons 10th Hussars arrived 2-9 foot arrived; Detachment 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade arrived. 45th N. I. Lawrencepore following troops en route for Kohat arrived stations specified: G-3 R. A. arrived; 7-2nd Foot arrived; 28th N. I. Nowgujja; following en route for Thall arrived stations specified: No. 1 Mountain Battery Kohat: detachment 10th Hussars Kohat 7th Company Sappers arrived; 21st N. I. Kohat 23rd N. I. Kohat. Following enroute for Quetta arrived stations specified: E-4 R. A. Mitree D-2 R. A. Sukkur; 1 No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery arrived; 70th Foot Mittri 2 Companies Sappers Multan. Detachment second Punjab Cavalry arrived; 2nd Sind horse arrived 3rd Sind horse arrived; 19th N. I. arrived; 15th N. I. Multan; 25th N. I. Multan; 26th N. I. Between Rajanpur and Quetta; 29th Bombay N. I. arrived; 30th Bombay; N I arrived. Following troops en route for Multan arrived stations specified: G-4 R. A. between Miaun ir and Multan 6-11 R. A. Ferozepore; 8-11 R. A. arrived. 85th foot between Umballa and Multan 1st Goorkhas arrived 3rd Goorkhas arrived. Following arrived Lawrencepoor; 1-5 Foot following arrived Pindi 1-25 Foot also: following enroute for Sukkur left Multan 8th November 59th Foot half Battalion.

THURSDAY 21ST NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mymensing informs us that last year rice is selling there at Rs 8 per maund and this year's rice, which is just coming into the market, at Rs. 4 per maund.

A CONTAI correspondent complains that a ruling has been lately made by the High Court, under which some of the extra perquisites which the ministerial officers of Civil Courts received are now withheld from them. For instance the comparing fee for copies of papers made for private parties used to be the Sheristadar's perquisite—now it is credited to Government. The burden of our correspondent is complaint that while the rule is enforced in the Midnapore District, it is not observed in other districts. Contai is suffering from a malarious fever of a virulent type owing to the silting up of the feeder khal or stream which used to drain that part of the sub-division.

A REPORT from Quetta dated November 16th states 70th Foot just arrived. The Regiment marched in firmly and well, journey accomplished on the whole satisfactorily.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our correspondent on the North Eastern Frontier dated the 10th instant:

"It is known to the readers of the *Patriot* that, soon after the visit of Colonel Keatinge, a body of raiders from the Dakuchuma clan of Kohima went to destroy the newly built village of Mozema, and they killed one old man of the latter village. Sir Stuart Bailey demanded the surrender of the murderers of this man, but the people of the Dakuchuma clan refused to submit to the terms proposed by the Chief Commissioner. Again a party of the Chitonoma clan of the same village commited a raid on another Angami village called Khoma. In addition to considerable property and other valuable articles, the marauders stole five children (two female and three male) from Khoma and sold them to the people of Konoma. The latter again sold two of the captives to Kukies of some unknown village. Mr. Damant, the present Political Officer, tried his best to recover the five unfortunate children, but succeeded to secure only three of the captives from the purchasers, and he has sent men to make a thorough search of the remaining two. The Government demanded ample satisfaction with the surrender of the Khoma captives from the people of the Chitonoma clan, but met with no satisfactory answer. It has been decided to send a punitive expedition for the chastisement of these two clans, if they hesitate to surrender to the demands of the Government, and for the final occupation of a site in the neighbourhood of Kohima, for the future Head-quarters of the District.

The expeditionary force have already assembled at Samaguting and are only detained in consequence of incessant rains for the last three days. The Force is composed of 116 men of all ranks and file of 44th N. I., 62 men of the Naga, and 53 of the Cachar Frontier Police, the whole being under the command of Lieut. MacGregor of the 44th N. I., with Lieut. Boilau as second in command.

During the expedition, Samaguting will be defended by Mr. Robertson Pughe, the District Superintendent of the Naga Frontier Police, with a force of 52 men of all ranks and file of the 44th N. I., and 112 men of the N. F., Police.

A detachment of 116 men of the 44th is kept as a reserve at Golaghat. Of this 25 men will be detailed to keep the post at Barpathar and patrol the road between Golaghat and the latter place, while 12 men of the same detachment will occupy the Rest House at Horiojan and keep the communication open between Barpathar and Horiojan. The posts at Dimapur and Diphupani (the latter being at the foot of the hills) will be occupied as usual by the Frontier.

It is expected that the accounts with Kohima will be more easily settled than it was the case with Mozema in the last year. But come what may the disposition and distribution of the force is regarded here as quite satisfactory.

News from Wokha is also much warlike. The people of Loongthoong, a Lhota Naga village, destroyed the whole rice crop of another Lhota village called Kanki which consists of houses between 4 to 500 and the destruction of their entire growing crop means the death by starvation of so many poor inmates of such a large village. But this is not the only offence committed by the mischievous people of Loongthoong. They are also guilty of a graver crime, which, to wit, is the murder of three men of Are, a Lhota village too. The Sub divisional Officer at Wokha has been instructed to demand the surrender of the murderers of Are'men and ample satisfaction for the mischief done to the inhabitants of Kanki. In case he fails, the expeditionary force for the occupation of Kohima will make a direct move to punish them after settling the accounts with the two khels of this village of the Angamies.

WE GLEAN the following from the letter of our Santipore correspondent:

At the last Rashjattra festival which is celebrated at Santipore with great *eclat* there was an unusually large gathering of pilgrims and sight see-ers—the number may be roughly estimated at 10,000. The arrangements made to keep order in the town were excellent and that was chiefly owing to the presence of the Sub-divisional Officer who held his cutchery at Santipore for 12 days. The same thing, however, cannot be said of the sanitary arrangements made by the Municipality. A cloud of locusts paid a flying visit to Santipore without doing any injury. Their stay was short. A sad case of the death of a woman under delivery arising from the bungling of an ignorant native midwife, and the helplessness of the practitioners of the station where the necessary instruments are not available was brought of the notice of the Sub-divisional Officer who has promised an investigation.

The kucha road from Matigung to the bank of the river is a disgrace to the Municipality. It can afford to pay about Rs. 7000 per annum for the maintenance of the Municipal police, but scarcely any thing for conservancy and Municipal purposes.

A BURDWAN Correspondent writes to us as follow:

There will be an agricultural exhibition at Burdwan on the 27th, 28th and 29th of January next, under the auspices of the energetic Magistrate and Collector Mr. W. R. Larminie who rendered himself very useful at Bankoora. Mr. Larminie's tenure of office at the latter district was signalized by two such exhibitions. He was assisted there by Babu Upendra Chandra Mookerjee in all matters of public welfare and we notice the Baboo's election here as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Tobin C.S., the energetic Joint-Magistrate is indefatigable in the cause of the Exhibition. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Exhibition Committee and by his exertions nearly four thousand Rupees have been subscribed already. The following gentlemen are the promoters of the Exhibition.

The Officiating Commissioner Dr. C. D. Field H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan,	*Patrons,*
W. R. Larminie Esq., Magistrate, H. Tobin Esq., Joint-Magistrate,	*Vice-Chairman.*
Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate Baboo Upendra Chunder Mookerjee, Judge's Seristadar	*Secretaries.*
Babu Ramlal Mookerjee " Nali Naha Bose " Sasi Bhoosan Bose " Trilochan Sing " Rajani Kant Chatterjee " Bhooputty Ray " Mudduu Lal Tewary	*Members.*

FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. W. M. Souttar has been appointed *pucca* Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Mr. Metcalfe will not return to the post. He is, however, attending to the collections *gratis*, which we are told are in a fearful state of confusion.

A VERY heavy mortality, says the *Pioneer*, has occurred during the last few months in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Allygurh from fever. The natives attribute their sufferings to the canals. High and low have been equally affected by the epidemic. Obstructed drainage, we say again, is the cause of this fever.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has received the ollowing intelligence about Russia's designs against Kashgar:

A marchant lately connected with the Central Asian Trading company states that 7,000 Russians have advanced over the Pamir to a place called Ally, about 5 marches from Yarkand, and had halted there. This, we understand, is confirmed by intelligence received by Government here. He also states that a message has been received by the Military Commandant of the troops in Kashgar from the Russian General in which he makes certain demands. He demands the property of the late Ameer, on the ground that it now naturally belongs to his son, and his son is a Russian subject. He also demands satisfaction for the massacre of the members of the Andijan tribe attached to the late Ameer, on the ground that though they had fled from Russian territory they were still members of their tribe who are Russian subjects. He also demands restitution of all their property plundered by the troops. The reply sent to the Russian General was that the Commandant had no power to decide such matters and had sent it to the Civil Governor of Kashgar, who would send an answer in due time.

THE LONDON TIMES gives a sketch of the career of the Newab Gholam Hossain, our late messenger to Kabul:

Gholam Hussein Khan, whose clan, the Alizae Pathans, have, according to their own traditions, been settled in the Derajat for upwards of 1,000 years, is the eldest son of one Ashak Mahomed Khan, who was ruler of the Tank subdivision of the Dera Ismail Khan district under the Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

On the death of his father Gholam Hussein Khan went to Lahore, and in 1847, under the orders of the late Sir Frederick Currie, then Resident at the Sikh capital, he together with other Mahomedan chiefs, attacked the rebellious Bhai Maharajah Singh completely dispersing his band.

From 1851 to 1857 Gholam Hussein remained at or near Bannu, aiding his old chief, Major Reynell Taylor, in the civil duties of the place; but on the outbreak of the Mutiny he once more placed his sword at the disposal of the British and was directed by Sir Herbert Edwardes, to raise a body of Horse for service in the Derajat, so that the regular garrisons might be detached for service in Hindostan. In a few weeks Gholam Hussein had raised 2,000 men, who were the mainstay of the District Officer on the frontier during the early part of the rebellion. Towards the end of 1857, Sir John Lawrence directed the Nawab to take six troops of his Mooltani Horse to Lahore, where they were formed into a regiment and placed under the command of Captain, now General, C. Cureton. This corps took part in no less than 16 different engagements with the rebels; and for his services during that period Gholam Hussein received the title of Khan Bahadur, the Third Class Order of Merit, the Mutiny Medal, and a pension of £60 per annum!

At the close of the Mutiny the Nawab was despatched to Cabul as our Envoy and remained there until 1863, during which time he did the British Government excellent service. He accompanied the Affghan army to Herat, and was the means of inducing Shere Ali to punish Sultan Mahamed Khan (his own father-in-law), who openly assisted the Momunds in the affair against us at Shubkudder in 1863. During the five years he remained in Cabul his conduct received the warmest approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who placed on record his appreciation of the wisdom tact, and loyalty of the Nawab; and Share Ali himself officially expressed himself thoroughly well pleased with the manner in which Gholam Hussein had fulfilled his duties naively writing, "God knows there have been few Envoys deputed by the British Government distinguished by so much worth and fitness." On his return from Cabul, Gholam Hussein was raised to the rank of Nawab, and in 1868 he was made a Companion of the Star of India. In the same year he was appointed Commandant of the Army of the State of Bhawalpore, but, owing to a slight put upon him at a durbar before the Nawab where he, an old and tried servant of her Majesty, and a Companion of the Star of India was made

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to sit below many underlings of the Bhawalpore State, he took umbrage and requested to be removed. Lord Napier of Magdala promptly reinstated him in his position of Native Commandant of the Mooltani Horse; and, to show his disbelief in certain charges that had been preferred against Gholam Hussein, appointed him his Aide-de-Camp at the Camp of Exercise in 1873. During the Prince of Wales's visit to India the Nawab was nominated to his Royal Highness's Staff, and subsequently was granted a pension and small estate in the Bannu district.

The *Times* adds: "As long as India contains such men as Newab Gholam Hussain Khan, and as long as Indian officials can retain their friendship and loyalty, we have little reason to fear discontent within our borders."

ACCORDING to the London *Daily News'* Simla Correspondent the Amir's reply to Lord Lytton was couched in the following extraordinary terms; "you may do your worst and the issue is in God's hands." We do not simply believe this, for the oriental however irritated seldom forgets his traditional courtesy. Possibly the drift of the reply is as has been given above.

MR. JOHNSTONE of the *Standard* is dead. He so completely identified himself with the *Standard* that he had no other object in life but its success. When he bought it and the *Morning Herald*, they were very moribund papers, just flickering on the verge of extinction. But by incessant toil, and sleepless vigilance, and dogged determination, he created out of the two, a journal which now circulates more than 200,000 copies a day and brings in a net profit of some £60,000 per annum. Journalism in India compared with this is mere child's play.

SATURDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Nuddea 20th November 1878.

SIR,—Did you read and if so can you explain to me a paragraph culled from the *Rangoon Times* and headed "A Plucky Act," which appeared in one of your contemporaries in the early part of this week? My difficulty is this, that if five men, a European and four natives, who put off in a boat during a gale to save a drowning companion, the European alone is spoken of as showing pluck. Is the story incomplete as related in the paragraph referred to? Or is the writer such a fool as to stultify the moral he draws from the story, by regarding the same act as exceptional heroism in a European, but merely ordinary conduct in a native?

A EUROPEAN,

Our correspondent can best answer the question, *which he has put evidently* from a feeling of righteous indignation.

NAWAB GHOLAM HOSEIN C. S. I. has been attached to General Stewart's force on political duty.

WE HEAR from the Naga country that Kohima in Naga Hills was occupied without opposition on the 14th November.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND is appointed Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the President of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in addition to his appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. DACOSTA has been writing to the English papers on the Affghan question. We give the following extract from one of his letters:

"The adoption of the new policy will necessitate a considerable increase in our army and a corresponding increase in taxation, which England alone will have to bear, for this simple reason that it will be impossible to raise more revenue in India than we are receiving from her at present, seeing that the enhanced assessments on land, which have been imposed in that country of late years, have resulted, not in increased, but in diminished revenue, showing that the taxable wealth of the country is decreasing. The people of England may willingly bear increased taxation whenever they believe it to be necessary for the good of their country; it may be doubted whether they will do so for the mere chance of becoming a conquering nation and an object of fear and mistrust to their neighbours. However much soever a similar position might flatter national pride, it cannot compensate for the very serious consequences that must result from it in our internal as well as our external policy.

We wish these sentiments were general among the governing class in England.

THERE WERE 428 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 16th November, of which 206 were from fever, 51 from bowel complaints, 12 from cholera, 8 from accidents, 33 from tetanus and 118 from other causes. Thirteen children were still-born and 7 persons died from old age. Twenty-five persons died among the non-Asiatics and mixed races. The heaviest rate of mortality obtained in the Collinga and Hastings Wards where the deaths among a population of about 9 and 3 thousand the deaths were 19 and 9 respectively.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Kumar Baikantanath De of Balasore has offered two prizes of Rs. 30 and 20 to be given annually to the two best Orissa candidates at the annual examination of private students of Sanskrit sanctioned by the Government Resolution of 22nd June last. The thanks of Government have been communicated to the Kumar for this example of his public spirit and liberality. The two scholarships are to be called one "Raja Shyamanund De' Scholarship" and the other "Sreemutty Dassi scholarship."

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, an allopathic organ, of the 12th October, thus notices Dr. Sircar's triumph at the Calcutta University:

"The efforts of Dr. Partridge to eliminate Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar a practising Homœopath. from the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University have been unsuccessful. In August 31st the Senate rejected Dr. Partridge's motion by twenty to fifteen."

REFERRING to the progress of contagious diseases among the soldiers in the Indian Army the same journal has the following:

"The Indian Government finds that lock hospitals do not satisfactorily repress this plague. The authorities have after enquiry, come to pretty nearly the opinion expressed by Dr. Hewlett of Bombay in 1876. He is certain that the enforced idleness of the life of the British soldier leads in India tends very materially to the prevalence of both drunkenness and incontinence. At the same time more effective measures are to be taken to establish protected areas and to keep the men with them."

WE HEAR that Mr. Bignold Judge, of Beerbhoom, goes on two months' special leave, and that Mr. C. A. Kelly acts for him.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1877-78. 2. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1877-78. 3. Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the North Western Provinces for 1877. 4. Report on the Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces for 1877-78. 5. Report on the Working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Departments for 1877. 6. A vindication of the claims of Haji Syed Mirthuja Khadie, a representative of the old Mahomedan Aristocracy, Mysore. 7. Prokriti Tutwa—or Topics on Physical Science in Bengali verse. 8. The *Bengal Magazine* for November, 1878. 9. Paricharika—a monthly Bengali Magazine, No. 7, for Agrahayan.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 16th November.—The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that the rectification of the North-West Frontier of India will consist in a permanent occupation of Quetta and Jellalabad by the British and establishment of British Residents at Cabul, Candahar and Herat. The 42nd Regiment now at Cyprus, has been ordered to Gibralter, and the despatch of extra batteries of artillery to India, which had been ordered, has been postponed indefinitely. Major-General Wilby has been appointed Commander of forces in Ceylon. Lord Salisbury, replying to Mr. Evarts, respecting the Halifax fishery award, promised to take into consideration his representation to the subject of the fisheries, and admits that colonial legislation cannot override American rights laid down in the treaty of Washington.

16th.—A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow. Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, have returned from Cyprus.

20th.—Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to representations made by Lord Lawrence, has declined to receive a deputation of the committee formed to obtain a expression of public opinion, in favor of an immediate opening of Parliament, and declares that in case of war being declared, the Government will make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of their acts and despatches seem to require. Publication of the papers will be made before the 30th November.

22nd.—The Cabinet has decided to summon Parliament for an extraordinary session in December on account of the war with Afghanistan.

23rd.—Parliament is summoned to meet for an extraordinary Session on December 5th. Mr. Gladstone has published a letter asserting that Government has broken down and trodden under foot the Act of 1858. The *Times* warmly approves the declaration of the Viceroy with respect to Affghan independence. Consols closed at 96¼.

Constantinople 16th November.—The Grand Council has advised the Sultan to come to an amicable arrangement with Greece, before the offer of the Powers to midiate is accepted. The assent of the Sultan is considered certain.

Pesth, 15th November.—In a speech made by the President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, he said that he hoped the Berlin Treaty will be punctually observed, otherwise Austria would not stand alone in the eventual struggle.

Rome 17th November.—King Humbert, whilst entering Naples to day, was stabbed by an assassin, and slightly wounded. The President of the Italian Ministry seized the assassin but was wounded in the thigh. The assassin was eventually arrested. The exact motive is not yet known.

St. Petersburgh 17th November.—The Russian Press has been invited to moderate its attacks on the powers, because it is contrary to the Imperial policy.

Vienna 18th November.—The friendly assurances by Count Schouvaloff at Pesth respecting the execution of the Berlin treaty by Russia have been coldly received here. It is semi-officially announced that the only settlement of the difficulty arising from the Berlin treaty is the frank, resolute policy proclaimed by England and Austria. Negotiations for an Austro-Turkish convention have been resumed.

Naples 18th November.—It has transpired that the attempted assassination of King Humbert is connected with the Socialist party.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7 P. M.

Subject: Magneto-electric Machines and Ruhmcurff's Inductorium.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 30*th Inst.* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Carbon and it's Oxides.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

THE WAR.

THE deed is done. The blow is struck. The war against Affghansthan has been declared. Last week we were in hopes that there would be a pacific solution of the Affghan difficulty. Lord Beaconsfield at the Mansion House Dinner had referred to certain "arrangements," which were being negociated between England and Russia, and by which it was hoped a "rectification" of our frontier would be made without resort to arms. But this vision it would seem has passed away like the baseless fabric of a dream. The sun rose on the morning of Thursday last and saw British troops march against the Affghans. The Viceroy telegraphed to the Cabinet in England that the Amir of Kabul had not deigned to reply to our ultimatum. The Cabinet then saw that there was no other alternative than a declaration of war, and so they have left the whole business in the hands of the Viceroy. His Excellency has accordingly issued the following Proclamation:

THE VICEROY OF INDIA
TO THE
AMIR SHER ALI KHAN OF KABUL,

To His Sirdars and Subjects, and to all the People of Afghanistan.

It is now ten years since the Amir Sher Ali Khan, after a prolonged struggle, had at last succeeded in placing himself upon the Throne of Kabul. At that time his dominion still needed consolidation, and the extent of it was still undefined. In these circumstances, the Amir, who had already been assisted by the British Government with money and with arms, expressed a wish to meet the Viceroy of India. His wish was cordially complied with. He was courteously received, and honorably entertained, by the Viceroy, at Umballa. The countenance and support he had come to seek were then assured to them. He, at the same time, obtained further unconditional assistance in arms and money. These tokens of the good will of the British Government, which he gratefully acknowledged, materially aided the Amir, after his return to his own country, in there securing his position and extending his authority.

Since then, the Amir Sher Ali Khan has received from the British Government, in confirmation of its good will, large addtional gifts of arms. The powerful influence of the British Government has secured for him formal recognition, by the Emperor of Russia, of a fixed boundary between the Kingdom of Kabul and the Khanate of Bokhara and Kokand. The Amir's sovereignty over Wakhan and Badakshan was thereby admitted and made sure; a sovereignty which had, till then, been disputed by the Russian Government. His subjects have been allowed to pass freely throughout the Indian Empire, to carry on trade, and to enjoy all the protection afforded by the British Government to its own subjects. In no single instance have they been unjustly or inhospitably treated within British jurisdiction.

For all these gracious acts the Amir Sher Ali Khan has rendered no return. On the contrary, he has requieted them with active ill-will and open discourtesy. The authority over Badakhshan, acquired for him by the influence of the British Government, was used by him to forbid passage through that Province to a British Officer of rank, returning from a Mission to a neighbouring State. He has closed against free passage to British subjects, and their commerce, the roads between India and Afghanistan. He has maltreated British subjects, and permitted British traders to be plundered within his jurisdiction, giving them neither protection nor redress. He used cruelly, and put to death, subjects of his own on the mere suspicion that they were in communication with the British Government. He has openly and assiduously endeavoured, by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred against the English, and incite war against the Empire of India. Having previous by excluded British Officers from every part of his dominions, and refused to receive a British Mission; having left unanswered friendly communications addressed to him by the Viceroy, and repelled all efforts towards amicable intercourse between the British Government and himself; he has, nevertheless, received formally and entertained publicly at Kabul, an Embassy from Russia. This he has done at a time when such an act derived special significance from the character of contemporaneous events in Europe, and the attitude of England and Russia in relation thereto. Furthermore, he has done it, well knowing that the Russian Government stands pledged, by engagements with England, to regard his territories as completely beyond the sphere of Russian influence. Finally, while this Russian Embassy is still at his capital, the Amir has forcibly repulsed, at his outposts, an English Envoy of high rank, of whose coming he had formal and timely announcement by a letter from the Viceroy attesting the importance and urgency of the Envoy's Mission.

Even then the British Government, still anxious to avert the calamities of war, deferred hostile action, and proffered to the Amir a last opportunity of escaping the punishment merited by his acts. Of this opportunity the Amir has refused to avail himself.

It has been the wish of the British Government to find the best security for its Indian frontier in the friendship of a State, whose independence it seeks to confirm, and of a Prince, whose throne it has helped to support. Animated by this wish, the British Government has made repeated efforts to establish with the Amir Sher Ali Khan those close and cordial relations which are necessary to the interests of the two neighbouring countries. But its efforts, after being persistently repulsed, have now been met with open indignity and defiance,

The Amir Shere Ali Khan mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and People of Afghanistan this Government has still no quarrel, and desires none. They are absolved from all responsibility for the recent acts of the Amir; and, as they have given no offence, so the British Government, wishing to respect their independence, will not willingly injure or interfere with them. Nor will the British Government tolerate interference on the part of any other Power in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Upon the Amir Sher Ali Khan alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India.

The Proclamation is nothing more nor less than a Bill of Indictment against the Amir. He has been roundly charged with discourtesy, unfriendliness, open hostility, active ill-will and base ingratitude, and on him alone, the Proclamation concludes, rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India. On the other hand the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy reviewing the relations of our Government with the Amir of Kabul throws the blame on Mr. Gladstone. We give the telegrams below :

London, November 21.—No reply having been received from the Amir to the Viceroy's ultimatum, at a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was decided to order the advance of British troops into Afghanistan. A Cabinet Council will be held again to-day. A long despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated November the 18th, recapitulating the negotiations with the Amir since 1865, states that the Viceroy, on assuming office, was instructed to offer the Amir substantial subsidies, recognising his dynasty and pledging material support against unprovoked aggression, and demanding, on the other hand, the admission of a British Agency at certain points except at Kabul.

Lord Cranbrooke's despatch on the Afghan question reviews the policy of successive Governments since 1863, and points out that, in the year 1873, the feelings of the Amir towards the Government became changed. The despatch described briefly, and cordially approves, the measures taken by Lord Lytton. An article in the *Times*, in reviewing this despatch, says that it is evident that the difficulty between the Amir and ourselves arose in 1873, when Mr. Gladstone, in Cabinet, declined to allow Lord Northbrook to assure the Amir against Russian aggression. It is possible, the article continues, that the reasons brought forward in support of this policy were at that time adequate, but that the effects have proved most unfortunate. The *Daily News*, in reviewing the despatch, points out the absence of any allusion to rectification of the North West frontier.

The contradictions between the Despatch of the Secretary of State and the Proclamation of the Viceroy are striking. It should be borne in mind that both these documents are necessarily one-sided. They give us only our side of the question. The Amir's side is not before us. His Highness may issue a counter-Proclamation giving his version of the affair. When both the versions are before the public they will then know which party has justice on its side. But sticking to the version of our own Government we find that if our Government had given the Amir an assurance against Russian aggression as proposed by Lord Northbrook in 1873 the attitude of the Amir would have doubtless been different. Repulsed by our Government the Amir has naturally grasped the arms of Russia.

But criticisms of our past policy will not improve matters. Our Government now finds itself in a position from which it cannot recede with honor without a recourse to arms. But the question is whether the time chosen for an attack upon Affghansthan is opportune. We have to make our way through mountain passes, which in ordinary times offer formidable difficulties, but these difficulties are inordinately aggravated in winter, when the snows will do greater havoc than shots and shells. The *Englishman* received the following telegram from Quetta on the 20th instant : "The thermometer here last night marked eight degrees, or twenty-four degrees below freezing point. Warm clothing for the troops is urgently required, as well as tents for the camp-followers. Otherwise the sickness will not abate. The troops are leaving Quetta gradually. There are plenty of supplies." Another telegram says : "The troops in Quetta are suffering greatly from cold. The camels are getting worse and worse and many are dying daily." According to the *Civil and Military Gazette* our arrangements are yet far from complete. It says : "Letters which we are receiving from Peshawur do not represent all things there as being in a most satisfactory condition. Preparations for an advance are certainly being made, but are said to be far from complete; tents, clothing and doolie-bearers are still required. The men of the Native infantry regiments of the regular Peshwur garrison are being over-worked, being on guard or picquet for days without proper reliefs, and they are at the same time suffering from fever. Complaints too reach us of the Civil arrangements. The Commissioner and Judicial Assistant have been despatched on political duty to Kohat and Thull, and no one has been appointed to adequately fill their places. The administration is said consequently to be weakened and the difficulties of collecting supplies, carriage, clothing, &c., increased." Again, the route taken to Quetta is condemned. The *Pioneer's* correspondent says, "that the road from Rajanpore *via* Bandowala, Dehra, Bugti, Lehri, and the Bolan was very harassing to troops, followers, and cattle, especially because of the want of water between the stages: The artillery had great difficulties to encounter; in fact this is *not* a route for artillery and should certainly not be adopted as a main line of communication. It is longer than the old Jacobabad route *via* Bagh, and is now said on good authority to be in all ways more difficult." All this is very unsatisfactory. It shews that our information is defective and arrangement incomplete.

We have received the following telegrams regarding the movements and operations of our troops :

Lahore 21st November.—Telegram from General Roberts reports that Column advanced this morning found Kapigong Fort quite recently vacated, pushed on to Ahmadshama eight miles further. Fort there also recently vacated assembled Jirga there and explained reason for entering Kurram and arranged with headmen for bringing in supplies grass and wood.

Thull 21st November—The First Brigade advanced this morning. A party of the 29th Native Infantry crossed the ford four miles North of Thull before dawn, and a squadron of the 10th Hussars crossed the Kooram River opposite Thull, to cut off fugitives from Fort Kapion. The advance against the Fort was made by the 29th Native Infantry; the enemy, 100 men, fled during the night, evidently in a hurry, as beds and recently-cooked food, and three children, were found in the Fort. The First Brigade advanced five miles to-day. The Second Brigade advances to-morrow. Great enthusiasm amongst the troops.

Lahore 22nd November.—Peshawar force advanced yesterday morning. Sir Sam Browne with head-quarters and 3rd Brigade direct on pass. First and Second Brigades under General Macpherson making wide tour to night to occupy Rhotas Hill above Ali Masjid and cut off retreat of garrison. Difficulties of road great delayed advance. General Browne occupied Shajai ridge without opposition found Amirs troops strongly posted at Alimusjid, Shelled Alimusjid and extended some troops to engage enemies attention and hold him but delayed attack awaiting arrival of other columns at assigned positions.

Alimusjid was abandoned by the evening under cover of the night and occupied by our troops at daylight this morning. We secured their guns tents etcetera. Our loss not serious.

Thull, 22nd November, 11h. 45m—The Fort of Amodishaum was taken yesterday, occupied about ten miles from Thull by an advance portion of the force; the road from Kapyanga is difficult for artillery. The General has returned to Kapyanga.

Lahore, 23rd November—Report from General Ross commanding at Peshwar dated the 22nd states that Sir Sam Browne's force entered Khaiber Pass on the morning of 21st, the First and Second Brigades being detached to right to Rhotas. Severe artillery fight from 12 noon to 4 P. M. the Kabul Artillery was well served at 4 P. M. Third Brigade under General Appleyard advanced and got close to Alimusjid Batteries. Our forty pounder guns silenced the Afghan guns. Our troops bivouacked on ground before Alimusjid on the night of 21st and during night Alimusjid was evacuated by the enemy. A report from Sir Sam Browne dated Alimusjid on the night of 22nd states that the captured guns had not then been collected but that probably about ten were captured with many tents and some mules. Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzerald of the 27th N. I. killed; Captain Maclean 14th Sikhs wounded; some 30 or 40 men in all killed and wounded. The force remained at Alimusjid on the night of 22nd and moved Nov. 23rd to-day to Lundikhana. The Second Brigade under General Tytler cut off the retreat of the Alimusjid Garrison and captured many who gave up their arms.

23rd.—A telegram from Major Cavagnari dated 23rd states, that Affridis intercepted five hundered men of the Kabul army and took their arms and clothing. The night had passed off quietly.

23rd.—General Biddulp's force accompanied by Major Sandeman has advanced to close vicinity of Pislim. No resistance of any consequence seems to be contemplated at Pislim.

Lahore 24th,—Farther report from force received through Jamrud puts number of guns taken at 22, and states believed greater part of Amir's force including General and some of the Officers prisoners.

The policy of the Amir is not quite apparent. The quiet evacuation of his forts would seem to imply that either the Amir is not fully prepared or that he means to fight after drawing us in into the heart of his country, when Providence may come to his rescue in the shape of an Avenging Weather. But we do not believe our Government will take any rash step. Perhaps the object of our Government is to seize Kandahar and Jellahabad for the present and stay there till the spring arrives. The London Correspondent of the *Times of India* says : "I hear on the best authority that it is finally decided we shall occupy and hold the Khyber and Kooram valley; from these positions we shall not advance unless the action of the Ameer compels us."

LORD LAWRENCE ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

LORD LAWRENCE is forming an Indian party in England. He has a great name, but unfortunately the resources of his mind are not equal to the occasion. He is neither a good writer nor a good speaker. He cannot think out or elucidate first principles clearly and convincingly. But he posses es a rare knowledge of Hindusthan Proper. Having spent the greater part of his Indian life in Northern India he knows well the characteristics of the people of that part of the country and on the frontier. He was truly the author of the frontier policy, which is now sought to be upset, and he naturally feels riled at the change which has set in. His views are pacific, and in the interests of the Indian tax-payer. He has written several letters to the *Times* on the Affghan question. The last is a reply to a letter of Sir James Stephen and contains a fair and frank exposition of the views of the party, of which he may be regarded as the teacher and leader. Sir James had raised several questions in his letter. The first question is—"whether the conduct pursued by the Government of India for some years towards the Amir has or has not been judicious?" Sir James does not think it necessary to give a reply to it. Lord Lawrence says, "now if this question be put aside for an indefinite period under the above plea, much injustice I submit would be dealt out to Shere Ali. We cannot fairly decide whether he has been wrong or not in refusing to receive our mission, unless we can give due weight to the reasons which may be adduced for his not doing so. Though complete information may not be before us, I urge that there is ample evidence to enable us to decide whether he has *prima facie* a good case for his conduct, If we decide that he had reasonable grounds for the line he adopted, fair play appears to me to demand that we should put off the war against him, until we have the materials on which the country can finally decide as to his conduct." The truth is, the first question involves the policy pursued by Lord Lawrence himself, and in it His Lordship and Amir Shere Ali are identified. For our part we hold that although the tendency of Lord Lawrence's policy has been always pacific, the outcome of that policy has been to the prejudice of our Government. If he had not pledged to withdraw our agents from Kandhahar and Herat in 1857 and humoured the Amir all along, possibly the position of our Government at the present day would have been different. Sir James Stephen's second question is "whether the Amir has or has not grossly insulted the British agent?" And it is asserted that this point "need not be discussed." Lord Lawrence in answer says, "it is at the present time generally conceded that no such insult was committed, but, on the contrary, that the mission was received by Shere Ali's officer at Ali Musjid with as much courtesy as was consistent with refusing to allow it to proceed towards Cabul. Of course the point whether the refusal to receive a mission at Cabul is a *casus belli* against the Amir still remains. With reference to this, I cannot yet believe but that my countrymen, who pride themselves on a high sense of honour and justice, will pronounce that under the circumstances which can be shown to exist the Amir ought to be

held excused for his conduct. We fear few will agree with His Lordship on this point. The third question is, "whether in dealing with an Asiatic ruler like Shere Ali, the common rules of European international law have any application whatever?" Lord Lawrence says, "if international law has no application in this case, then what is the law or principle on which the cause between Shere Ali and ourselves is to be tried? Are we to be the judges in our own cause? Are we to decide in accordance with our own interests? Is this an answer which Englishmen will give in so grave a matter?" This is a broad question. If a nation is not to be the judge of its own honor, then history must be re-enacted and re-adjusted. The feurth question is a very large one—it is thus stated :—"Whether in any circumstances anything can be gained by an Affghan war?" And it is said to suggest and resolve itself into three other questions, *viz* :—"Is it true that our present frontier is exceedingly weak?" On this point Lord Lawrence says : "My humble opinion is that nothing is to be gained by an Affghan war, more especially by a war based on such a cause as is now put forward." Next, I do not admit that our present frontier is exceedingly weak; on the contrary, I deem it a frontier which by nature is remarkably strong, and one also which, if necessary, could be strengthened at a moderate cost when compared with a new line of frontier in an advanced position would certainly require. But of course this is mainly a military quesiton. Military men of considerable reputation take a view different from mine; but there are, and have been, military men of at least as high a reputation who take the other view. It seems to me difficult for any observing man, even to look at the map of the frontier and adjacent countries, let alone having seen the frontier, to come to the conclusion that it is not a strong position. All the country within the border is as it were in a natural fortress, scarcely accessible to attack, and comparatively easy to be defended where it might be open to attack." So far we believe Lord Lawrence is quite right. The more you lengthen the chain, the weaker you make it. The difficulties in our way in extending the frontier are very great. As Lord Lawrence says, "to add largely to the strength of our frontier would require very extensive arrangements, and must be combined with measures which had previously led to the conciliation or subjugation of the hill tribes in the vicinity of the passes. Posts to contain sufficient garrisons to hold salient points in these defiles, and to protect the intervening ground, would have to be of considerable size. We must also bear in mind that though the great passes traversing the mountain ranges between India and Cabul may be limited to three or four, there are others through or over which troops lightly equipped could move without much difficulty so as to create a diversion. In many instances the difficulties of want of water, and that of securing sites which, while commanding the pass, would not be themselves commanded by adjacent positions, would be very serious."

Adverting to the question of cost Lord Lawrence says :

"I have said little on the cost of such a war. We have been told that England will certainly pay a considerable portion of it; but there seems no certainty on this point. Judging from the past, it seems more than probable that England will not pay such a portion of the charges as the polity of India renders it desirable that she should do. Moreover, though she might be willing to pay a portion of the charges extra of a compaign, she would probably demur to making good an adequate share of the cost of the occupation of Affghanstan—and to how long this may extend no man can foresee. But whatever may be decided on the question of the division of expense between the two countries, I should deplore, under present circumstances, the expenditure of any large sum on such a war. India is unable to bear the cost, and England is by no means in a condition to meet it.

We entirely concur in the above. India is too poor to bear the cost of another war with Affghanisthan.

We are glad that Lord Lawrence has written so boldly and unreservedly on the Affghan question. There is a general ignorance in England about it, and it is therefore the duty of those, who possess special knowledge regarding it, to place it before the English public. The effect of Lord Lawrence's epistles to the *Times* has been visible. A Committee has been appointed to organize public opinion in England upon the subject. One direct result of Lord Lawrence's advocacy has been that Lord Beaconsfield, much against his will, has been forced to summon Parliament to consider the question of the declaration of war against Affghanisthan.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

If language is given to man to conceal his thoughts, as the French wit said, this saying is well illustrated in the ministerial speeches on Indian affairs. The ministers see the necessity of taking the British public into confidence, and yet they cannot give out all that is going on in the cabinet. They divulge so much as suits them or the temper of the time. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, lately made a speech at Birmingham and among other things he talked about India. He said, "India is a very important and very peculiar part of the British Crown. Our relations with India are such as I suppose never existed between any two countries in the history of the world before, I mean on such a scale. It is most important and most essential that we should regulate those relations aright. I cannot go into the general question of our dealings with our Indian Empire. We are constantly found fault with for one thing and another. I am not at all indisposed to admit the justice of some criticisms which are made. I am not at all disposed to undervalue the lessons which are taught by those who take an interest in the affairs of that country. I wish to see my countrymen taking an interest in Indian questions—an interest according to knowledge, an interest not merely supported by a few leading articles or a few speeches, but supported by a careful and independent study of the great questions which affect that country." Of course these platitudes bring no solace to us. They were mere literary flourish. We pass on to the practical part of the speech. Sir Stafford said : "We have laid down the principle that we would not cross the frontier and meddle with their disputes; that as long as they kept out of our way we were not disposed to meddle with their affairs. That is the policy which England has desired to pursue for many years past with regard to Afghanistan." This is, however, not exactly correct. History tells us that an effort was made before by the British Government to extend the frontier, to invade Affghansthan, and to subjugate the wild people of that state, and that this effort proved extremely disastrous. Subsequent to this event our Government has sought to obtain a footing in Afghanisthan by diplomacy and the proffer of gold, but this policy also proved unsuccessful. Hitherto our Government was content with the little success it had achieved. But the aspect of affairs has changed since the active operations of Russia in Affghanisthan. Sir stafford Northcote remarks :

We have seen that Russia has been advancing in Central Asia. We have seen that Russia—I doubt not through the necessity of her position, I doubt not impelled by circumstances alike to those which have from time to time impelled us to move—has been advancing towards the south. But we have felt it our policy, not to interfere with Russia at that great distance from our boundaries, but peremptorily to object to her obtaining a footing in that great country of Afghanistan, in which her influence might lead to material injury to us. (Cheers.) It was said the other day by Mr. Cross—with whom I think many of you agree—that it had been, and still was, our policy to keep Afghanistan independent, strong, and friendly. (Cheers.) Well, I entirely echo those words, provided it is understood that Afghanistan is to be truly independent, truly strong, and truly friendly. (Renewed cheering.) And it has been in the hope that those might be the relations that we might maintain between ourselves and Afghanistan that we have abstained as far as possible from taking any measures that might give umbrage or offence to the Afghans. We have from time to time desired to establish more intimate relations with the ruler of Cabul. We have from time to time felt that it would be to our advantage that there should be more friendly relations, but when he has expressed objection to that, and has said that our sending an envoy to Cabul would lead to difficulty and danger, which it would be beyond his power to control, we have respected his scruples and have not attempted to do that to which he has objected. But that has always been on the understanding that there was to be an utter and impartial objection to envoys from every nation. And when we hear, as was said some time ago, that Russia was advancing, and was threatening the acquisition of new territory in Central Asia, and at the same time was sending an envoy to the great capital of Cabul, who was to establish relations with the Ameer which were to be more intimate than those which we were to be allowed to establish, we could not but feel that it was necessary that that matter should be cleared up—at least, that we should endeavour to learn what the meaning of it was. The mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain has been represented as if it were a mission of threat. Nothing of the sort. He had a considerable escort it is true; but it was for a double purpose—for the purpose of preventing collision with border troops, and for the purpose of giving the mission a character of honour and respect. He was refused admission, and there, for the moment, the matter rests, and in whatever further may take place, I hope the people of England will be content to trust to the Government. (Cheers). The people may be sure, on the one hand, we are desirous and determined to preserve England from an affront which might be detrimental to our *prestige*. On the other hand, we are not disposed to pick a quarrel unnecessarily; we are not disposed to go in for an extension of our empire for the sake of extending that which is large enough already. Any measure which we take will be merely for the preservation of our frontier which is committed to us. And they may be sure, also, of this, that the present is a moment which requires great coolness, great firmness because it is quite possible that if we allow ourselves to be much excited by what takes place here or there, our attention may be distracted—for there are those whose interest it may be to distract it—from that which is our main object at the present moment—attention to the fair and complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin."

As we have said at the outset Sir Stafford Northcote beautifully illustrated the saying that language is given to man to conceal his thoughts. He glossed over the history of our past relations with Affghanisthan. He said that "we have abstained as far as possible from taking any measures that might give umbrage or offence to the Affghans." Has this really been the case? Does Sir Stafford maintain that our military occupation of Khelat means no offence to the Amir? Was our mediation in the quarrel about Seistan agreeable to His Highness? Is our persistent demand to quarter a Resident upon His Highness consistent with the friendly policy, which we are told we have all along pursued? Was the despatch of the late Mission before receiving any reply of the Amir calculated to preserve his *amour propre*? As for Russian advance, this is not a new pretext. The progress of Russia in Central Asia has always been a bugbear with our Government. If the Amir now favours Russia, and looks upon England with a cold eye, it is we submit our own fault. We had persistently refused in times past to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with him. What wonder then that the Amir, who was hitherto extremely friendly to us, seeing that our Government had only sweet words in store for him, and that its actions were not consistent with its words, should feel a distrust in our motives, and for self-protection should seek alliance with a Power willing and able to help him. This is the secret of the Ameer's alienation from our Government. We have, therefore, no just cause for indignation against the Amir. But things having taken the course they have, we admit that the position is now altered. Our Government has been grossly insulted, and such an insult unless resented cannot but have a bad moral effect upon the populations of Asia. Our Government is responsible for the false position in which it now finds itself. But the position cannot be ignored. The question is—what should our Government do under the circumstances? It is, it cannot be denied, a question of prestige, and prestige is a matter of paramount importance with the British Government in India. If diplomacy could have restored the prestige of our Government, nothing would have pleased us more than that. England cannot therefore do better than come to a good understanding with Russia. An unreasoning jealousy of Russia lies at the bottom of the whole affair. If it is the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon to rule in India, it is also the manifest destiny of the Muscovite to rule in Central Asia. Why should not the two Powers live on friendly terms with each other? In their union centres the whole question of Peace in Asia.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

THE financial policy of Government we remarked last week is a mystery to us. While the transfer loan of 4½ per cent is not yet filled up, the Government is negociating privately for a loan of one crore of rupees on one year debentures, and the rate of interest asked by the Banks, which have agreed to advance the money, is 5 per cent. Then the *Englishman* gives currency to a rumour that the Government is prepared to accept privately subscriptions to the transfer loan below par, though it had been previously announced that public tenders will not be received under that rate. Our contemporary says: "In order, that the charge may be rebutted, it must be shown that the circumstances of the market, or the Government, have so changed since the announcement was made, as to justify it in accepting lower rates than it then insisted on; and unless it is to incur the imputation of gross carelessness, it must also be shown that the change is one which it could not have foreseen. We must say we see no visible indications of any such change. As far as regards its own needs, they are such as the Government should have been able to foresee, while, as to the position of Government paper, it is certainly not worse now than it was then. In fact, looking at the rates there would appear to be no justification for the abatement in its terms to which the Government is reported to have submitted. The loss to the revenue, however serious, is a minor consideration compared with the loss of confidence which must necessarily result from the failure of the Government to keep faith with those who were induced by its promises to take on the loan at par."

The policy pursued by Government in this loan business would seem to indicate that it did not know its own mind. It has more than once extended the time, a step which clearly shewed that it had no confidence in its own judgment. What the effect of this vacillating policy has been upon the stock market is thus described in the financial circular of Messrs. Nicholls & Co.:

"The general opinion is that the plan adopted for the conversion of the 5½ per cents., has been ill timed and badly managed, and that it would have been better for government, and more advantageous to stockholders had the original Notification of the 12th August made it clear that tenders below par for the residue would not be accepted. As matters now stand, holders of 4½ per cent. of 1878, or of the New Transfer Loan cannot hope to get better than *par* value for their securities until the Government Currency Office has been relieved of the said 1⅔ crore of surplus, and the anomaly is witnessed of 4 per cents. selling at Rs. 94, while 4½ per cent. are Rs. 99-14, whereas the increased interest paid on the latter should fix its price at Rs. 105, the proportional value of the stock as compared with 4 per cents. at Rs. 94. The price for India enfaced paper has recently advanced in England, and quotations here are in consequence somewhat firmer, but that the 4½ per cents. are below their real value as compared with other securities is obvious, and to the measures adopted by Government this discorded feature is solely attributable."

The tender for cash subscriptions is at last closed. The following notification has been issued on the subject:

With reference to the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th ultimo, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to notify that the 4½ *per cent. transfer Loan of* 1879 is now closed for cash subscriptions, and the further receipt of cash subscriptions to that Loan is prohibited. But, until the sum of Ten Crores mentioned in the above Notification is completed, Promissory Notes and Stock of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 will be received in India and London under the 6th and 7th clauses of the Notification No. 2005, dated 12th August 1878, to be exchanged, in order of date of tender, for Notes of *the Transfer Loan*, 1879, in the first, or four-and-a-half per cent., form only.

We do not know what amount has been already subscribed. If the full amount of the transfer loan has not been subscribed, then the Government must come to the market, and the effect of such a proceeding is sure to be seriously detrimental to the credit of the Government and to the stock-holders. The rumour that the Government is privately negociating for subscriptions below par is on the face of it unlikely, for then it would be guilty of a breach of faith with the public. It had previously announced that it would not receive subscriptions below par, and to change the term now would be any thing but just to those, who have already made tenders on faith in the assurance of Government. These subscribers would now find that they have been sold. They would not have certainly made tenders if they had had the remotest suspicion that subscriptions below par would be received. If, as the *Englishman* says, the necessities of Government may have led to this course, such necessities ought to have been foreseen. The Government ought to have known its financial position. We are told that Sir John Strachey had expected a surplus if the contingency of a war with Affghanisthan had not arisen. The crops throughout the country have been plentiful, and the people have been recovering their lost ground. There is no fear of loss of revenue. Although there has been depression of trade, the customs revenue has been buoyant. But then came the preparations for the Affghan war, which have seriously disturbed the budget. True, but was the Government ignorant of its own situation? No. It ought to have therefore made a fair calculation of its ways and means. If the rumour of Government accepting privately subscriptions for the 4½ per cent. loan below par turns out to be true, the effect upon the stock market as we have said above will be most mischievous. The four and half per cents. will go down, and with them fours also. And the depression in the stock market will we fear be aggravated by the Affghan war. If the Government was helpless in the matter, it could not of course be fairly blamed, but if the result apprehended be forced upon the public by the mysterious policy of Government, it cannot but be strongly condemned.

MADRAS.

THE new native paper of Madras, the *Hindu*, which is by the bye daily improving, has a plaintive article on the reign of apathy among the wealthy and educated natives of that Presidency to the vital interests of their country. Our contemporary says: "We see the stream of indifference and apathy flowing smoothly over our heads and there is no struggling hand lifted above its surface to save itself, much less to save others from the certain ruin, that waits to swallow all of us. Continued famine, over-taxation, increasing expenditure, accumulating national debt, and failure of monsoon, all threaten to engulf us in inextricable misery. Yet, with the exception of a few voices in the wilderness, no attempt to save us from the impending catastrophe is anywhere perceptible." The writer contrasts the condition of Bengal and Bombay, and remarks: "We do not say that our sister presidencies are what they ought to be; but we see some active and healthy signs of political life in them. Is it not the duty of the wealthy and educated portion of our community, who should be conscious of our weaknesses and difficulties to redeem the masses from their deplorable state? The masses of course cannot be expected to take care of their own affairs. In every civilized country and even in our sister presidencies, we see wealthy and enlightened people working for the good of the masses." Speaking of the zemindars of Madras our contemporary says: "With very few exceptions, they form the worst types of ignorant and uncultivated Hindus. To please a Collector or any other civilian, they would establish a school or dispensary in his name, only to be abandoned when they are no more afraid of any official pressure from him. These people who must be very strictly watched over for the protection of their innocent ryots from their greedy clutches during times of scarcity, are ever forward to spend lacs on trivial law suits. Of English education they have none; and their own morals and religion have become too blunt to have any salutary influence over them. As it is, they are the very last persons to whom the people of this land can safely commit their destinies We see with great pleasure the names of the Bengal and Bombay Zemindars figuring at the head of every political movement in those presidencies. Our eyes must wander in vain from Ganjam to Tinnevelly to discover one H. H. like those of Bengal and Bombay." As for other wealthy native gentlemen the writer says, "we have very few of them in the metropolis of Southern India." He next passes on to the educated natives. "The most influential of these," he remarks, "are holding at present employment under the Government; and whether it is true or otherwise that a government servant has his mouth gagged from speaking a word on behalf of the public which savours of anything like opposition to the interests of the ruling authorities, we are painfully conscious that in the majority of cases these are "an indifference itself." Repeated attempts have been made on this side of the country in organizing associations, starting journals, and doing several other things, for the advancement of the social, moral, and political prospects of the people, and the first enthusiasm over, none of these have survived to exercise any beneficial influence over the public at large."

Such is the condition of Native Society in Madras. We are not prepared to say that things are all right in the other presidencies. We are constrained to record with sorrow and shame that there is much truth in what an English contemporary in Madras says, "that patriotic pride which, like a new life in a man's soul makes him proud of his country and which leads him never to know when he had done enough for it, is altogether non-existing in India." The writer continues: "Anything at all answering to public spirit and a desire to make the country permanently happy and prosperous is almost unknown in this empire. Those of us who are strangers and sojourners in the land,—to our lasting shame, be it said,—think of little or nothing else than making as much money as we can and leaving the country with the utmost despatch..... While we are careless and neglectful of our duty, sinning consciously against light and knowledge, our native friends are altogether indifferent. After all that is said and done their blame is greater than ours. Try as we may, we Englishmen cannot identify ourselves thoroughly with a country which is only a land of exile to us! we live here, but we hope not to die here..... From men so circumstanced, enthusiasm for a foreign land cannot be expected. As well look for figs on thistles. With the natives it is different. This land is their land. Their connections with it extends through countless generations of the past; they are linked to a chain which extends far back into almost pre-historic times, while through their children and children's children they can look forward to a future where the happiness and prosperity of those who come after them shall be greater than they have enjoyed or than their fathers knew. One would think that among such a people it would be possible to strike a note of patriotism and public spirit which should find a response throughout the whole social fabric, as Lord Dufferin's earnest words caused a thrill from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but alas! it is not so. The people, the educated, the well instructed people, especially are indifference itself. Alas! for India that it should be so."

All this we must own is perfectly true. Public spirit such as exists in England is not known in India, and there are good reasons why such unfortunately is the case. A people groaning under misrule and oppression for centuries could not be expected to retain much vitality for independence of feeling or patriotism. Of course Western education, ideas, and institutions are revivifying the national spirit and energy, but it will take years to impart warmth to the cold icy mass, which fills the land. There are certainly signs of revival in different parts of the country, we mean in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab. But in those provinces the circumstances are different. The Permanent Settlement, which is the political charter of Bengal, has tended to raise here a body of men with means, leisure, information and influence to do public good, and it cannot be denied that they have taken a leading part in all public movements. Then the educated natives in this part of the country as a body are more active and public-spirited than their brethren in the other provinces except perhaps Bombay. In the latter Presidency commerce has infused life and spirit among the people there. They are more

open-handed, because the educated among them are generally better off. The people in the Punjab were in the enjoyment of national independence only but yesterday, and they have not consequently forgotten it. They are loyal but at the same time bold. In Madras the want of public spirit is we fear greatly attributable to national poverty. The zemindars such as exist in Bengal are few and far between in Madras, and then they are not educated. Wealthy merchants are still fewer. The educated natives are on a dead level of poverty, and they cannot therefore command public spirit. To adopt the saying, when hunger looks within, spirit flies without. Still if there were combined and sustained action, much might be done. Twenty-five years ago Madras had a political Association called the Madras Native Association, but it has long ceased to exist. Madras had an English journal conducted by natives, when this paper had not come into existence, we allude to the *Madras Rising Sun*, but it too did not live long. Madras has given birth to three principal native administrators, who have, we may say, redeemed the character of oriental statesmanship, we mean Sir Madhava Rao, Mr. Shashia Sastri, and Mr. Raghunath Rao, but where are their successors? The truth is, whatever good has been achieved in Madras, it has been accomplished by the elders, by the first few *alumni* of the Madras College or University. But what are the rising generation of Madras about? Where are the Madhava Raos, the Shashia Sastris, the Raghunath Raos, the Ramiengars among the young men of Madras. They ought to be up and doing. They ought to remember that India expects every man to do his duty.

SUPPRESSIO VERI.

IT WAS the boasted privilege of the Covenanted Civil Servants of India that they feared nobody in the discharge of their duties—that they never hesitated to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. The official correspondence of John Company's rule shewed that their Civil Servants *never suppressed the truth in their communications to Government*, that they never minced matters, exaggerated or extenuated aught. We have seen letters and reports written by the grand-fathers of the present civilians, which for outspokenness and boldness were marvels of composition. In introducing the Partition Bill in the Bengal Council, Mr. Dampier, we remember, read extracts from certain official reports and said that the language, which their fathers and grand-fathers employed, the civilians of the present day did not dare use. But a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The Haileyburymen were strong in their alliances, and they were almost certain that the language, however strong, would be excused by their official superiors, because they were their kith and kin. There is no such feeling of security among competition-men. They have not the affinities of old, and personally they do not seem to possess the courage of their convictions like their Haileybury predecessors. Consequently they dare not call a spade a spade. There is, therefore, a tendency for the *supressio veri*. But there are some men here and there, who cannot hide the truth or repress their opinions and feelings. And how are they treated? Here is a case in point. Mr. Wyer is Magistrate and Collector of Budaon in the North Western Provinces. He has been invited by the Famine Commission to answer certain question issued by them. He has given his opinion freely and unreservedly. The *Statesman* has given some extracts from his answers, which we give below:

"Further, the exaction of the land revenue in Budaon, and I believe in other districts as well, involved a direct breach of faith with the zemindars, which has had the very worst effect on the minds of the native community. At an early stage of the distress, the Collector, at the suggestion of the higher authorities, gave the zemindars to understand that unless they came forward to assist their tenants so as to enable them to tide through the distress and to sow the rabi crop, the Government would show them no mercy in the collection of the land revenue for the kharif. The zemindars as a rule did their utmost to help their tenants, and an enormous area was sown with the rabi crop; but to the amazement of the zemindars they very soon learned that the orders had come to exact the revenue to the full if possible, and it was exacted ruthlessly. The people are loud in their complaints of the "be'imani" of the Government, and to my mind, with ample reason.

The collection of the revenue in such a season in any case would have been a harsh and impolitic measure, but under the circumstances it must be stigmatised as a *crime*."

This is only a fair statement of facts. The next extract refers to the systematic cheating by contractors employed on famine relief:

"They were supposed to give 2 annas per 100 feet, but I found that it was their habit to measure off a 'kunti' of nearly 200 feet. For this, when completed, they paid 2 annas. On one occasion I measured up the 'kuntis' along a line of road for several miles under several contractors. I found that the 'kuntis' on which 2 annas were fixed, included on an average 175 feet instead of 100 feet. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the people preferred to starve or steal to working for such a wage as is represented by 2 annas for 175 feet."

The third statement refers to flogging:

"Such treatment is to my mind much less barbarous than the mangling of their persons with the blows of a cane. Whipping, in my opinion, should be rigorously forbidden as a mode of dealing with those miserable wretches whose only crime is that they are starved into helping themselves to a handful of food. I am certain that if Sir George Couper had seen some of the dreadful sight I have witnessed at the Budaon jail during the past cold weather, he would stringently forbid the application of the cane in such cases. The punishment is irrational, for it only serves to incapacitate the recipient for all work of any kind for a period which may extend to two months. *This punishment, I am certain, has often directly caused the death of the recipient.*"

It is the sharpness of the last sentence, which we are told has cut to the quick. As the *Statesman* remarks: "It is thus solemnly recorded by one of its own Magistrates, in evidence submitted to a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India, under orders from England, that the Government of the North-Western Provinces whipped to death poor wretches for the crime of stealing to save themselves a little longer from dying of starvation. A more cautious man might have said that, judging from what had come under his own observation, he found it difficult to resist the conclusion that the whipping had in some cases caused death." But it must be remembered that Mr. Wyer was in the position of a witness giving evidence before the Famine Commission, and that it is his duty to state his opinions candidly, speaking what he himself believed to be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." And his opinion, it will be observed, does not appear to have been formed on hearsay evidence, but upon the sights which his own eyes had witnessed in the Budaon jail. He *saw* those sights; and if, judging from what he himself saw, he felt "certain" that death often followed directly from the flogging, was it right or wrong that he should say so?" And how has Sir George Couper treated Mr. Wyer for his outspoken statements? He has been transferred to another district. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* justly remarks "that although the transference of Mr. Wyer to another district is not expressly stated to be a punitive measure, it cannot of course be regarded in any other light than that of an expression of displeasure on the part of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, at the frankness and vehemence with which that gentleman expressed his views as to the administration of the recent famine." And it justly adds, that "the punishment of Mr. Wyer is unfortunately only of a piece with the endeavour which has been made throughout to slur over and belittle the results of the recent famine, and of the lamentable mismanagement to which these results are so largely owing."

We go further. This treatment of Mr. Wyer is we fear an example of the spirit, which reigns in high quarter to repress independence of opinion. Official reports are confidential, and if in confidential communications the official must not speak out what he sees, knows, and feels, how can he do his duty to the millions, whose destiny he sways, and how can the Government know what is going on among the people? The non-official is not strong in India. In the first place public opinion among the natives, though it undoubtedly exists, finds a feeble utterance, and as for the Europeans, they are apathetic and indifferent. They speak out when their own interests are at stake. But there are officials who really sympathize with the people, and who do not wish to mince matters. But if they are treated as Mr. Wyer has been, will they have the courage to speak out? Will they dare depict things in their true colors, if they come to know that their freedom of opinion is a thorn on the side of the Government. We repeat the fate of Messrs. McMinn and Wyer is a sad warning to their brethren in the service against independence of opinion.

MYSORE.

We give a prominent insertion to the following letter from Bangalore:

Bangalore, 30th October 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Since your kind article about the contemplated transfer of Colar and Bangalore Districts to the British Raj, when the Mysore Territories are restored to the young Maharaja, rumour has taken a more definite and probable shape on the question. This morning's *Bangalore Examiner* has a local item to the effect, *viz.*, transferring the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore to Madras at the time of the restoration. This might look *prima facie* a reasonable bargain, as Seringapatam is talked of to be given in exchange. But when the vast importance of this capital and its money value &c., are taken into consideration, the real aspect of the question will appear serious. Even in the old days the village of Bangalore had its own value. It was purchased from the Mahrtathas by the then Mysore State for some lacs of rupees. Its increase in population and consequent clear value and importance ever since has been over a thousandfold. In fact it is the finest city in Southern India. The vast public improvements effected regardless of cost and labor comprising palatial public buildings, hundreds of miles of 1st class roads, a complete system of water works, gardens, parks, museum, colleges penitentiaries and hospitals &c., &c., costing over a crore of Mysore money are things not to be passed over or disposed of lightly. The new water supply project itself takes 10 lacs. What would be the value of the Fort alone and the dozen large lakes all round, which have stood the ravages of time so well and are of so much use even now? Even in the Revenue and Population points of view its improvement has been equally marked. The Annual Municipal income alone exceeds 2 lacs, not to speak of other resources. Such a prize may be worth possessing at all hazards and Madras may be expected to keep a longing eye always on this. But the question is will this threatened change be perpetrated at the end? Should the Government seriously propose it, it will be just like a Trustee returning the trust jewel minus its centre and most valued gem.—Bangalore is the only Town properly so called in the whole Province, and is in fact its soul and centre. Should it ever be separated it will be just like plucking out the very Heart of the Province. Mysore is paying under the Treaty, nearly one-half its income *i. e.*, Land Revenue; besides bearing the enormous charge of the European Agency quartered on its other remaining resources. With the pitiful balance, all public improvements, the Raja's state and the Native Agency, are kept up. After all these sacrifices it is no wonder that the State is bankrupt now. Even the funded capital of 40 lacs of the Maharaja has been gone thro'. But it is no use crying over spilt milk. Should the Province after all be restored intact to economic Native management, it may recover its elasticy in a few years. But the current rumours go to shake even this prospective consolation. The seemingly fair proposal of giving the dismantled walls, the desolate and fever stricken Island, of Seringapatam in exchange, is just like giving cold steel in place of the heart. As you are aware, Mysore is paying 55,000 Rs a year for the privilege of administering the Island, and what do you think its income is? If I am informed aright it derives about only half the amount it is made to pay? And this is called *exchange*? This is a question for the *Patriot* to feel and discuss, and so I leave the matter in your able hands for advocacy. A stich in time saves nine!

I am Sir, Yours respectfully,
MYSOREAN.

We cannot believe there is truth in the rumour mentioned by our correspondent. If in restoring Mysore our Government keeps Bangalore and gives Seringapatam in exchange, it will in the oriental phraseology be simply cutting off the nose from the face of Mysore. But apart from

that we do not think our Government will be acting fairly and consistently with its position as a trustee to take the best slice of the Mysore territory for its own use and benefit. The Maharaja is young and not fit to exercise his independent judgment in such a momentous matter as this. To put pressure upon him would be unbecoming the position and character of our Government.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE heartily welcome the Government resolution on the amendment of the law regarding the administration of native religious and charitable endowments, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th ultimo. We cannot feel too grateful to Sir Ashley Eden for taking the public into confidence and inviting a free expression of opinion in a matter of such grave importance. The management of the religious and charitable endowments has long become a scandal every where and the provisions of Act XX. of 1866 rendered any public interference, as has been admitted by Government, almost impracticable. There was agitation here and there for checking the scandal, but it proved abortive, Government showing no earnestness in the matter. People had therefore begun to despair about these endowments as they were one by one either becoming extinct or fast falling into abuse and decay. It is therefore no matter of small satisfaction that Sir Ashley Eden has taken up with the earnestness which characterizes His Honor's administration, the subject of these endowments. People confidently hope that the rescue and preservation of the noble gifts of the generation gone by will be a lasting glory of His Honor's administration.

Having personally had some experience of the working of the endowments in more places than one, and made the subject my careful study for some time, I hope you will pardon me if I were to offer my criticisms on the proposals already laid before the Government. The Madras scheme involves not only,as His Honor has pointed out an unnecessarily elaborate machinery, but also an amount of cost, which would simply impoverish the endowments and make the remedy worse than the disease. The paid Board of Commissioners with their staff of Inspectors and establishment would cost the endowments upwards of Rs. 50,000 a year. Such a large contribution will materially affect the resources of the endowments and the intention of the donors. It is doubtful if the present mismanagement, which this scheme is intended to remedy, really entails a loss of such a large amount of money every year. Further, the scheme would reduce the trustees and managers to mere non-entities. If the Board were to make every petty settlement, institute every suit, and look after the appointment of every menial servant, then the work that will devolve on it would be so gigantic, that it is doubtful if it would be able to cope with it. The Bill is also very profuse, dealing with very many unnecessary and unimportant details, and can be very greatly condensed. For instance there is one full chapter dealing about official trustees. In my opinion it would be enough if it be declared that the position of the official trustee would be just like that of any other trustee.

The Orissa Commission's scheme on the other hand would be a half measure. It declares some general principles without laying down any procedure as to how they should be carried out. It does not say what the powers of the Board and the position and powers of the paid Secretary shall be. It contemplates too many committees, or rather wheels within wheels, without calculating the probable amount of friction. It seems to take for granted that people intelligent, respectable, and patriotic, will be found near every endowment to take an enlightened interest in its management and welfare. In the single district of Pooree the number of endowments can be counted by scores; it is therefore difficult to understand where such a large number of resident gentlemen will be found in that backward district as to form what the commission call a local Committee, for each endowment and to exercise intelligent supervision over its management. There are already local Committees appointed under the provisions of Act XX of 1863, at Satyabadi and Bhubaneswar in the district of Pooree, and none knew better than the members of the Commission what signal failures they have proved.

Both the Madras and Orissa schemes have overlooked the fact that if the removed trustees and managers were allowed an appeal to the Civil Court, and the cost of such litigation were charged to the endowments the result would be their ruin. The litigation which will follow will act like a double-cutting saw. The removed managers will fight with the misappropriated funds of the endowment, and the Committee will have to carry on the war with the same funds. Immediately after the passing of the proposed law it will be necessary to remove, I fear many of the present managers. These gentlemen have already become rich, and some of them in Pooree own considerable private estates and carry on loan transactions. They are sure to fight for their appointments up to the Privy Council, leaving a bankrupt endowment behind for providing funds to the Committee, for carrying on this protracted warfare. You will see that the Board of Revenue fully recognize the injustice and gravity of this procedure (*vide* Government resolution para 12) and suggested a way out of it which, however, was by no means a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. They proposed "that any suit in the Civil Court brought against the central Committee should only be entertained on the plaintiff supplying funds for the defence as well as the prosecution." This would practically shut the doors of the Civil Court against honest managers, who did not lay by funds by robbing the endowments for the rainy day, while it would also, for the same reason, induce dishonesty in the managers.

There is therefore only two alternatives open before the Government, either to allow both the parties to fight free of cost, or to deal the matter in its executive capacity, removing it entirely from the arena of civil litigation. In the former case every removal of a manager will be followed as surely with a suit as night follows the day. Further, it will not always be possible to produce tangible proofs of a manager's unfitness, though it may be an acknowledged fact. It is not unoften that Government has to dismiss its servant who has been found not guilty by a judicial tribunal. The latter alternative is therefore decidedly the best that could be adopted under the circumstances. The dismissed manager may be allowed an appeal to the Local Government, through the Commissioner of the Division, the appellant and the Committee being allowed the privilege of representing their case, if they choose, through an advocate before the latter officers. This would deprive the decision of the Government its *exparte* and unfair character, which its executive judgments are not unfrequently charged with; and this in our opinion would be a concession more than what the manager of an endowment could justly claim. For instance if a zemindar turns out a manager in charge of his estate for misconduct, he can have no redress in the courts of law. The relation between the Committee or the Board under the proposed law and the trustee in charge of the endowments would be exactly alike; it is therefore difficult to see why the latter should have greater privileges than the manager of a zemindari estate, and in my opinion an appeal to the Local Government would be more than what they can justly claim.

The Orissa scheme provides again for a central committee consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans. The idea of Mahomedans sitting in judgment in matters connected with Hindu shrines and religious endowments would be repugnant to every Hindu mind. Nor would the Mahomedans think it a compliment that their religious endowments should be under Hindu superintendance. Nor do we see the slightest necessity for this joint partnership between Hindus and Mahomedans, in matters touching the religion of each other. There can be no difficulty or harm in appointing two separate committees, one consisting solely of Hindus and the other of Mahomedans, the same paid Secretary if not inconvenient being attached to both. If two separate secretaries were to be appointed, the emoluments of each would be comparatively less than those of a Joint-Secretary, and the difficulty of securing the services of an able and honest man would accordingly be greater. As Hindus are allowed to visit the Mahomedan shrines, whilst the Mahomedans are not allowed even to approach the precincts of a Hindoo temple, we would propose to make this Joint-Secretary a Hindu. As his functions would be exclusively of a ministerial character the Mahomadan could feel no scruple on the score of his religion. Of course, if sufficient funds be forthcoming in any district or division for maintaining a separate Mahomedan Secretary by all means, let there be one, my proposition of Joint-Secretary is only for those places where the Mahomedan endowments are few and far between.

In the light of these criticisms I would propose a law on the model of the Madras Bill, doing away with its complicated and costly machinery. Rescinding Act XX. of 1863 as well as Regulation X. of 1840, which placed the Temple of Jagannath in hereditary charge of the Raja of Pooree, the new law should bring all manner of endowments under its scope, the Temple of Jagannath, for which there is a Government endowment not excepted. It would place the Rajah of Pooree, the Superintendent of the Temple, in the position of a trustee, which he virtually is, and would therefore provide an effective check on the present mismanagement of the affairs of the Temple, which has more than once, it is said, been animadverted upon by the Government. The law should then provide for the appointment of a Committee in each division or district, as it may be thought most expedient by Government, having due regard to the number, and value, and importance of the endowments While districts like Pooree and Gyah will require one Committee each, it would be enough if there be a Committee in every other division, or in some cases even in two Divisions; where there are Mahomedan endowments,a Committee of Mahomedans should also be appointed on the same principle. Each of these Committees, should have a paid Secretary attached to it. In districts, which will require Committee of both the descriptions,it will perhaps be convenient, economical and preferable to have a Joint-Secretary attached to both, unless the Mahomedan endowment be so rich as to be able to support a separate Secretary. In places like Pooree and Gyah, a gentleman from the Subordinate Executive or Judicial Service should be told off to discharge the duties of the Secretary. His appointment resting of course with the Government.

The law should then define precisely the functions of the Committee and its Secretary, the relations between the two being somewhat like the relations between the Road Cess Committee and its Vice-Chairman. The Committee should have absolute powers over the affairs of the endowment exercised through their paid Secretary. As soon as the law is put in force the managers of the endowments will be required on pain of dismissal, to file returns in the office of the Committee. These returns should show the nature of the endowments, their income, and their expenditure with their past history, accompanied with a copy of the sanads which led to their creation and an inventory of all moveable property. These returns will be laid before the Committee and it will be their duty to prepare a budget for each endowment, showing details of income and expenditure, during the ensuing year, keeping the intentions of the donors strictly in view. In many instances it will probably be found that the things originally contemplated by the deed of gift, have either become obsolete or unnecessary. It will be, in such cases, for the Committee to decide to what purposes not incompatible with the wish of the donors, the grant should now be diverted. In many of the Orissa grants religion and charity go hand in hand. It is stated in certain sanads that the income arising from the grants is to be devoted to giving food offerings to certain idols and relief to the poor. The food offerings contemplated are so large in quantity, but there are not sufficient mouths now-a-days to be fed with the same. It would in such cases be simply acting contrary to the wish of the donors to devote the whole income to food-offerings to be thrown away. The managers never in fact give more food to the idols,than they have mouths to feed. There is thus a clear surplus, which they dispose of just as they please. The Committee will certainly be able to utilize this surplus in giving relief to the poor in some other shape. The Committee will have further to lay down rules for the management of the endowments and regulating their rituals. The law should give powers to the Committee, making it however optional with them, to accept any future endowment, and to recover property which has been alienated by any manager in contravention of the trust which created the grant, all past alienations, except settlement for the benefit of the endowment, being declared illegal. Many a grant, to my knowledge have become utterly extinct by such alienations.

The Secretary should be a member of the Committee and be its active agent, the Committee being only a directing and regulating body. It will be his duty to inspect frequently all mats and shrines, and visit the estates covered by the endowments, to enquire carefully into their management and their resources; to report instances of misconduct or inefficiency to the managers; to hold all local enquiries,to see that the rules and the budget laid down by the committee are strictly adhered to, suggesting any alterations that may appear to him necessary, and in short to keep a close and direct supervision generally over the affairs of the endowments and the conduct of their managers. You will observe that the supervision of such an officer will be a thousand times more effective and beneficial than that of a parcel of half-educated, interested, and lukewarm, persons who according to the Orissa scheme, would be the members of the local Committee. In the event of any manager or trustee being dismissed, the Secretary will have power under the orders of the Committee to take immediate charge of the property, with the assistance of the highest executive authority of the place, should such assistance be deemed necessary. Otherwise the dismissed worthy will try to help himself with as much of the moveable belonging to the endowment as he

will be able to lay his hands upon. For this reason it will also be advisable to withdraw from the hands of the managers any surplus that may remain at the end of the year and make a separate fund of it, to be converted or laid out in any way the Committee consider best. Such a fund, I have no doubt, will be of incalculable use in a district like Pooree, in alleviating the sufferings of the poorer pilgrims, who have to suffer, in spite of the recent improvements, endless miseries both during their journey and stay at Pooree. Although extensive grants are situated on either side of what is called the pilgrim road leading to Pooree, made evidently for the benefit of the pilgrims in times gone by, they have ceased to be of any good to them now. Throughout the road from Midnapore to Pooree there is not even an apology of a shelter for about 50,000 people that yearly march down this road, except a few miserable, cholera-ridden *chattees* here and there. All principal towns lying on the road, they are debarred from entering. After extreme privations and sufferings when they reach Pooree, their hard lot becomes harder still. A large number of them find no shelter, the present Lodging-house Act making the insufficient accommodation available there still more limited. In a future letter I shall have more to say on the subject. Then there is not a single drinkable piece of water in the whole city, the water of the only tank *narendra* being defiled by thousands of bathers every day, while the food they get from the Temple contains the very seeds of cholera. If for nothing else, for saving the annual massacre of about 12,000 unhappy pilgrims, coming from various parts of India, a legislative enactment for the improved management of the religious and charitable endowments is a crying necessity. Dr. Hunter estimated the income of the Orissa endowments at about 5 lakhs of rupees, every pice of which under proper management can be applied to the benefit of the poor pilgrims of Jugunnath.

I have thus briefly indicated the principles which should guide the future management of the endowments. It is my conviction that the Madras Bill, recast on such principles, will place the management of the religious endowments of the country on an efficient and satisfactory footing.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and suite returned to Calcutta on Thursday last. His Honor was received by the leading officials and native gentlemen of the town. Sir Ashley Eden appeared to be in very good health and spirits.

THE INTERVIEW between His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Raja of Sikkim, though not of any political significance, was very interesting. His Honor's party consisted of himself, Mr. Horace Cockerell, Col. Stansfeld, the A. D. C., Major Lewin, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Lambert, and one or two others. The party proceeded to the Sikkim border, and there the Raja met His Honor. The prince, who is a young man of about 22 years, his sister, who is a lady of about 15, his Dewan, and a few others then came to His Honor's tent where a durbar was held. The Raja solicited His Honor's advice regarding certain questions of land settlement, which had given dissatisfaction to his sirdars. His Honor had both parties before him, and after hearing them proposed certain terms, which were accepted by both, and their dispute was thus amicably settled. The Raja of Sikkim seems to be a very poor prince; his revenue in money it is said does not exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant Governor has passed orders on the Nuddea Road Cess case. We have not received full particulars, but we are told that HisHonor has directed that Mr. Stevens should be required to pay Rs. 20,000 for Rs. 30,000, and some of the Deputy Collectors concerned certain sums in order to make good the loss sustained. Mr. Stevens will also not be employed in future in the executive department, but transferred to the judicial department. We hope the orders of Government will be published for general information.

HALF the number of the Judges of the Bengal High Court, including the Chief Justice, and the officiating Chief Magistrate of Calcutta were nearly losing their appointments last week in consequence of a freak of steam. The steamer by which they came was due on Saturday the 16th instant, but it was late one day, and if they had not arrived before noon of Monday, they would have forfeited their appointments. But a special Providence saved them!

WE PUBLISH the following note not without pain:

SIR,—The friends of the Revd. Father Lafont have learned with deep regret that his trip to Darjeeling has not much improved his health and the Revd. Gentleman is in such a state of exhaustion that an immediate return to Europe for one year at least has been pronounced necessary by his medical advisers.

As Father Lafont has all along been devoted to the advancement of science among the natives of Bengal, this seems to me a fair opportunity for the Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta to show how far they appreciate the efforts and devotion of Father Lafont in their behalf by coming forward liberally to present him with a handsome purse on the occasion of his departure.

A friend to Father Lafont.

Father Lafont has been the apostle of scientific education in this country. Within the last few years he has done more by his devoted and earnest labours in promoting it than all the Government institutions put together. But for his active co-operation we doubt whether the Science Association would have been a *fait acompli*. His sympathy for the people of this country in all matters affecting their welfare is deep and sincere. It grieves us to notice that he leaves our country, we hope temporarily, with his health completely broken. We sincerely hope that the bracing air of his native land will soon re-establish his health

Since writing the above we have received the following circular issued by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar:

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
210, *Bow-Bazar Street,*
Calcutta, The 23rd Nov. 1878.

To——

DEAR SIR,—For sometime past the Rev. Father Lafont has been suffering from a virulent type of fever. His health has been so shattered and he is in such a state of exhaustion from its effects that his medical advisers have thought it absolutely necessary to his recovery that he should proceed to Europe at once. He leaves Calcutta on Thursday the 28th.

He has been in our midst for 15 years, and it is well known to our community in general, and to the members of the Science Association in particular, with what earnestness, zeal and energy he has, during that time, worked for the advancement of the scientific education of the natives of Bengal. His services to the Science Association it is supererogatory on my part to recount. It would not be too much to say that he has been almost its founder and that he is its chief support. Ever since its inauguration he has been helping us with his valuable advice in all matters connected with the institution, and especially by the regular delivery of his incomparably excellent lectures.

To such a man, at the time of his departure for Europe for the benefit of his health which has broken down under the combined influence of our enervating and malarious climate and of heavy work chiefly for our good, we cannot better testify our gratitude than by presenting him with a purse which will enable him to meet the expenses of his journey to and back from his native land.

May I hope you will be good enough to contribute towards the raising of a fund for the purpose. I need hardly add that any contribution, to be of use, should be promptly sent.

I remain, DEAR SIR,
Yours faithfully,
MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.

We do hope that a generous response will be given to this appeal. All educated natives who care for science and appreciate Father Lafont's disinterested labours in its cause for their benefit will we trust give a substantial proof of their appreciation.

We are requested to mention that a meeting of the Science Association will be held on Wednesday next at 5 P. M. for the purpose of testifying its appreciation of the services rendered to it by Father Lafont.

THE POLICEMEN of Calcutta are not noted for politeness. Here is a case in point. We give the following Police report from the *Indian Mirror*:

Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterji, late Registrar of Assurances Calcutta, a resident of Muddun Mohun Chatterji's Lane, in Upper Chitpore Road, charged Ram Sahai Chowbey, a constable of Police, attached to the Jorasanko Thanah, with having used towards him abusive and insulting language on the morning of the 13th instant. The case for the prosecution was that about 6 A. M., on this date, the complainant, as is his wont, was going out for an early constitutional, when he saw a second-class *ghari* standing quite uncared for within the lane, and requested constable Ram Sahai Chowbay to have it removed to the Thanah. The constable very indignantly replied that that was no part of his duty, and, in reply to an enquiry as to his number made a most indecent gesture abused the complainant, and threatened to assault him with his baton. Mr. Cranenburgh, who appeared for the defence, endeavoured to prove that the abusive language was employed by the complainant himself; that the gesture referred to, was not of an indecent character, and that no assault whatever had been either threatened or attempted. From the evidence adduced their Worships were of opinion that the defendant had committed the offence charged to him, and accordingly, on conviction, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

It is not every native gentleman who has the pluck and public spirit of Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterjea, otherwise the impertinent Police would get many a salutary lesson for their insolence.

THE BEHAR HERALD gives the following summary of the conclusions arrived at by the Behar Rent Commission:

I. Improvement of the Zemindary accounts. 2nd use of counterfoil receipts. 3 discouraging amalgamation of old and new holdings by creating a presumption in favour of ryots to the effect that if they prove right of occupancy with respect to a portion of their holding right of occupancy will be presumed with respect to the entire holding unless the Zemindar proves the contrary. 4th Presumption of right of occupancy in favor of resident Ryots, when they prove their residence in the village in which they hold land for 12 years and giving occupancy Ryots power to sublet. 5th Abolition of the power of distraint. 6th Fixing a term of ten years from the date of the last enhancement, within which no further enhancement is to be allowed. 7th Settelment of Bhowli disputes through an officer of the Collector's establishment on the application of either of the parties. 8th a summary procedure for the recovery of undisputed arrears of rent. With regard to this last the proposals, we hear, are the appointment of Thanah, Sub-Munsiffs for the trial of summary rent suits; reduction of stamp fees and levying a fixed court-fee in these cases; dismissal of these suits in cases where the plea is not one simply of payment or referring the plaintiff to a regular suit. No plaint to be received unless accompanied by a copy of the rent roll which is to be put in the Collectorate, and no plea of payment to be received unless supported by a printed receipt in counter foil.

We understand that the members are not unanimous in regard to all the above recommendations. We will have of course much to say with regard to most of these recommendations and we reserve our comment for future issues. Meantime, we note that the Commission appears to have vetoed the proposal for the compulsory interchange of Pottahs and Kubuliots and registration thereof; the transferability of occupancy rights, the making of special law for the punishment of illegal distraint, or restraint of crops, illegal enhancement and demand of illegal cesses.

We hope the report of the Commission will be published without delay. We reserve comments till the publication of the report.

WE ARE sincerely sorry to learn that Seth Govindas C. S. I., the head of the Seths of Muthura, died of fever on Friday last. The Seths of Muthura are the richest bankers in Hindusthan, and they have always rendered loyal services to the British Government. The founder of the family was in the service of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, but they have long established themselves in British India. There is not a commercial town in Hindusthan, where they have not a branch of their banking firm. If their wealth is prodigious, their charities are princely. In Muthura and Brindabun their charities have no parallel, barring of course the religious endowments of the Paikpara Raj Family. The temple of Govindji in Brindabun built by the Seths is a small fortress—the stone walls are so high and massive, and the house so extensive. It is said that its construction has cost more than 10 lacs of rupees. The service of the idol is carried on on a magnificent scale, and not a hungry mouth, which goes to the temple, leaves it without food. The lamented deceased had some time ago retired from business, and used to pass his days in the temple as an anchorite. In appearance he looked like a veritable *rishi*, and his sincere devotion and active benevolence won the highest veneration of all, who knew him. Though nursed on the lap of luxury he was content with the humble fares of a religious mendicant. A more gentle, amiable, simple, and pious man, regardless of his princely fortune and high station in life we have not seen. He was the true type of the Indian gentleman. The Government in recognition of his distinguished loyalty, munificent generosity, and active benevolence, honored him with the Star of India on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India.

THE MIKADO of Japan has recognized the musical talents of our distinguished fellow-citizen Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore. We give the following letter received by the Doctor:

August 29 1878.

SIR,—On reporting to H. M. the Emperor that Raja Sourindromohun Tagore of India, as you had informed me in your No 6 of the 20th December 1877, desired to present to His Majesty works on Hindu Music written by himself, together with several kinds of Indian musical instruments, His Majesty considering that the friendly sentiments which inspired the Raja were profound, was pleased to accept them. He has given orders that the Japanese musical instruments mentioned in the enclosed list shall be presented to the Rajah as a return gift, and I have the honour therefore to request your Excellency to be so good as to communicate this to the Rajah, and likewise to make the necessary arrangements for the transmission of the presents

In making this request, I avail &c., &c.

With respect,

(Sd) TERASHIMA MEMENORI, L.S.,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To His Excellency Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C. B. H. B.Ma'. Legation.

A pair of time-beaters.
A *Kagura* flute.
A mouth-organ.
A flageolet and reed.
A flute.
A *Koma* flute.
A Japanese harp with bridges.
A Lute with plectrum and strings.
A harp with bridges and fringes tips
A gong and sticks.
A large drum and sticks.
A small drum and sticks.

We have seen the instruments. They are a unique collection. Can't the public be afforded an opportunity to see it?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* gives the following catalogue of the eccentricities of the Calcutta Municipality:

1. The great reform in the mehtar system, which has led to the iniquitous waste of lakhs of rupees that came out of the pockets of the devoted rate-payers, led to the imposition of an unjust and odious mehtar rate, and after all left the whole town in a more inodorous condition than it was in before.

2 Bringing sea-fish to the Municipal Market. It was a grand idea, and the clubs and the gourmands licked their chops at it. Negociations were entered into with the owners of steamers and steam lunches to bring up the sea-fish to town.

The native fishermen, after promising and engaging to do everything and any thing, at the eleventh hour held back with excuses, as natives of that class only know how to make.

3. It was not a bad idea that the Market should provide suitable and fast going conveyances to carry the markets for the large schools, clubs and boarding houses, and specially for the mail steamers; and so a cart with a horse hired from Cook and Co.'s and a European driver, was set up, the intention being to provide more carts, if the experimental one succeeded; but it did *not* succeed, excepting in entailing a heavy and unnecessary expense on the Municipality.

4. Out of consideration for the European visitors, and to make the Market more attractive, a bar at a cost of nearly a thousand rupees was set up at which it was intended that tea and coffee and cakes should be served out, for a consideration of course, to ladies and gentlemen; but as loafers, khansamahs and coolies could not be kept away from the refreshments, the bar table was not approached, and remained a standing monument of unfulfilled good intentions.

5. Next came a suggestion of lofty hencoops for poultry of four and five storeys. The object was to economise space in a market three fourths of the space of which is always empty. The consequence is that you spend more time in examining and buying geese, ducks, fowls and pigeons than any other article.

6. Then there was the good purpose of making a latrine in the midst of the quadrangular court within the Market, and cast iron railings, at a cost of two thousand rupees, were procured from Messrs. Jessop and Co., but there was an outcry and the intended latrine was converted into a bathing place for natives, which is of no use or profit to any one but the policeman who may happen to be on duty there.

7. There was a project likewise of buying up the blocks of buildings in Jaun Bazaar 1st Lane, and converting them into supplementary municipal offices, and connecting them by three or four bridges on the second floor with the main building. But this aerial castle building required substantial outlay, and so it has never gone further than the realms of pure imagination.

8. The last good intention I shall notice may justly bear comparison with those which are said to make a certain place a great deal hotter than this good city of ours. It was really intended to pave the streets of Calcutta with stone bricks which were actually procured in large quantity and at heavy cost. But this good intention too had to be abandoned, and we have yet to learn how the outlay has been accounted for, and what has become of the stone bricks.

Some of the "brilliant ideas" noted above were not even communicated to the Commissioners. We never heard before of the bar or the stone bricks for paving streets. Mr. Metcalfe, whatever his shortcomings, we must candidly confess, possesses an original mind.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
V. N. Srinilacharur Esq., Simoga	13	4	0
T. Anand Row Esq., Mysore	13	4	0
Gobind Moreswar Esq., Seoni	1	6	0
R. Sohanlal Esq., Ballygunge	39	12	0
Secretary Tondeapet Reading Club, Madras	10	0	0
M. Ganals Singh Esq., Chittaldroog	13	4	0
Hugh Sibbald Esq., Meherpore	13	4	0
H. J. S. Cotton Esq., C. S., Chittagong	13	4	0
Lingam Lakshmeji Pundit, Vizigapatam	15	0	
Babu Rampersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta	8	5	0
,, Basuntcoomar Dutt, Sahajpore	10	0	0
,, Ombicachurn Chowdry, Seetna	10	0	0
,, Chundercoomar Bose, Gobindpore	10	0	0
,, Brojomohun Mittra, Rawalpindee	12	4	0
,, Lakhput Rao, Guzrat	6	10	0
,, Ramlal, Bhagulpore	10	0	0
,, Ombicachurn Sen, Assam Kheddas	13	4	0
,, Issanchundra Mookerjee, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Bunsgopal, Darjeeling	13	4	0
,, Mohendranath Bhattacharjee, Fyzapore—	6	10	0
,, Rajoneycoomar Dutt, Commellah	13	4	0
,, Samsoonder Chackerbuttee, Cachar	5	0	0
,, Hurrychurn Ghose, Banka	20	0	0
,, Pearymohun Bose Arrah	5	0	0
,, C. H. Ramannah Naido Cattack	6	10	0
,, Womeshchunder Banerjee, Doomka	5	0	0
,, Jogendranath Roy, Moneerambatty	12	0	0
,, Balakchand, Bhagulpore	5	0	0
,, Rai Dhanput Singh, Bahadoor, Azeemgunge	13	4	0
,, Joteepersad Singh Makalpore	6	10	0
,, Krishtonath Chowdry, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
,, Upendranath Mookerjee, Burdwan	13	0	0
,, Panchanum Dey, Abottabad	13	12	0
,, Mohinchundra Roy Chowdry, Monirampore	10	0	0
,, Surbessur Moozoomdar, Mymensing	10	0	0
,, Sarodupersad Biswas, Dhoobree	6	10	0
,, Rakhaldas Nag, Head Master Dwarhatta	4	2	0

ERRATUM

For Dharuni Dhur Haldar 8-10 read Rs, 6 10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 20, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. T. W. Gribble, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of one week's furlough.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, is appointed, under Section 35 of Act VIII of 1878, to perform the functions of Deputy Commissioner under that Act within the limits of the Palamow sub-division, in the district of Lohardugga.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collecter, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month and a half under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date he availed himself of it.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

Baboo Bumkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he is relieved from duty.

Baboo Gobin Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is posted temporarily to Hooghly.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.S., having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 6th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 8th idem. to enable him to join his appointment as Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. M. Seutter, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

The services of Major R. D. Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted extension of leave to the following officers for the periods noted against their names.—

Mr. W. R. Millar, C.S., three months on medical certificate.

,, T. Smith, C.S., one month and twenty seven days' furlough.

,, R. S. T. McEwen, Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, four weeks on medical certificate.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is posted to the district of Beerbhoom.

Mr. A. J. Primmrose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Hajeepore division of the Mozufferpore district, is appointed to have charge of the Bagdogra division of the Rungpore district.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who was under orders dated the 30th ultimo, posted to the Sudder Station of the Mozufferpore district, is appointed to have charge of the Hajeepore division of that district.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Patna.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Bagdogra division of the district of Rungpore, is transferred to the Darjeeling district for employment at Kalimpoong.

Baboo Promoda Nath Mookerjee was temporarily employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, in the district of Jessore, from the 4th June to the 16th September last, *vice* Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, deputed to the License Tax Department.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Bankoora, is allowed special leave for two months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

POLICE.—Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' leave on sick certificate.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendents of Police. Rajshahye is re-appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 22nd October 1878.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Shamadhun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, is also appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Poorno Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders, with effect from the 31st August last.

This cancels the orders of the 13th August 1878, appointing Mr. R. Cornish to act as Sub-Registrar of Hooghly.

Baboo Bogola Prosunno Mozoomdar, Special Sub-Registrar, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Chandika Prosunno Mozoomdar is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Noakholly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bogola Prosunno Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—Major W. W. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bogra, *vice* Mr. H. Dawson.

Surgeon W. E. Battersby, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhagulpore, was also in medical charge of the Civil Station of Bhagulpore from the afternoon of the 25th to the afternoon of the 26th October 1878.

Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, Officiating Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, is appointed to act until further orders, as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th October 1878.

Advertisements.

VACCINATION.

As the weather is now very favourable for Vaccination, those who are unprotected are invited to make arrangements for their Vaccination.

There are not many cases of small-pox in Calcutta at present.

Applications should be addressed by those residing North of Bowbazaar Road to Babu Ram Chunder Mitter, L. M. S. Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 68, Manicktulla Street, Simlah, by those residing South of Bowbazaar Road, to Baboo Ashootosh Gupta, G.M.C.B. Assistant-Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 10, Puddopookur Road, Bhowanipur.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

TOWN BAND.

COMMITTEE.

Clifford Brooke, Esq.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep.
William Craike, Esq.	The Hon. Kristodas Pal, C.I.E.
F. J. Fergusson, Esq.	Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore.
Major Fergus Graham.	J. R. Thomas, Esq.
Maharajah Narendro Krishna Bahadoor.	R. B. Yater, Esq.
J. Lambert, Esq.	Hon. Secretaries.
Hon. Treasurer.	Col. Walton
J. G. Apcar, Esq.	J. G. Apcar, Esq.
T. Longmuir Esq.	
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mac-Donell, V.C.	

At a meeting of the Committee held at the Town Hall on Thursday 21st November 1878 the following Resolutions were passed:

1st. The Committee depending on the support of the public, it is resolved that the public performances of the Town Band in the Eden Garden be recommenced from the 22nd instant.

2nd. That the Town be divided into sections or blocks, each member of the Committee undertaking the collection of a block and that for the purpose of making such collection a book be provided for each member of the Committee.

3rd. That an account of receipts and disbursements be published quarterly after being approved by the Committee.

4th. That Dr. Comley be invited to join the Committee.

5th. That the next meeting of the Committee be held at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon the 28th Instant, at 4-30 P. M.

J. G. APCAR,
Honorary Secretary.

5, Old Post Office Street.

FOR SALE

Lokenathpore, Nuddea; A large two-storied house in a well wooded compound of about 75 beegahs more or less. The house contains dining room, drawing-room, Billiard room, 6 bed rooms, 4 dressing rooms, and six bath rooms. There are out buildings, cook room, bake house, stable, servants' houses &c., and a large vegetable garden. Ground rent only 135 Rs. per annum—The place is situated one mile from Joyrampore Station and Post Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway and 76 miles from Calcutta. Apply to Messrs Colvin Cowie & Co., where a photograph of the house may be seen, or to Messrs Roberts Morgan & Co., who have an abstract of the title.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of the boundary wall to the Municipal Slaughter houses at Tengra, and will be received by the Engineer up to the 28th instant.

Plan and specification can be seen at the Office of the Engineer, Municipal Office, between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M.

Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 100 as earnest money.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 28th November, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering the terms which it is proposed to impose upon the person who may be appointed to the office of Collector.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED.

A good Morse signaller for the Northern Bengal State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60 per month, and several others on salaries varying from 25 to 40 rupees.

Apply to undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore,
17th Nov. 1878, *N. S. Railway.*

WANTED Contractors for Earthwork, apply to A. I. Hughes Esquire, Executive Engineer Sarun Irrigation Scheme, Gopalgunge Sarun.

House Property in Calcutta.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DEC. PROXIMO.

Unless previously, disposed of by Private Contract,

At the Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, by order of the Mortgagee in one or more Lots.

1st.—The House and premises No. 3, Upper Wood Street, formerly known as No. 13, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

2nd.—The House and premises No. 2, Upper Wood Street formerly known as No, 14, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

3rd —The House and premises No. 8, formerly, and now numbered 5, Hungerford Street, with about 1 beegah, 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

4th.—The House and premises No. 25 formerly, and now numbered 56, Sukeas Street, with about 3 beegahs of land in Simla, Calcutta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co., No. 1, Hasting's Street, or to Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co., Solicitors, No. 1, Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

Zemindaree Properties for Sale in Bogra and Dinagepore.

No.	TOWJEE No,	NAME OF PROPERTY.	PERGUNNAH.	DISTRICT.	TENURE.
1,	467.	Lot Rogoonathpore, Toke Putwacole.	Gillahabaree,	Dinagepore.	Zemindaree.
2.	260.	Lot Gobindepore.	Khas Talook.	Bogra.	Putnee Talook.
3.	...	Lakraj Kotibaree, Panchbibi.	Khangore.	Bogra.	Lakraj.
4.	...	A pucca house with 50 bigas of land in the Station of Bogra.	Selberria	Bogra.	Mokurrurree Joto.

These lots, with the exception of the last, lie between the Stations of Ja'pur and Berhampur on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. J, MACKAY
HILL.

The 21st October, 1878.

THE PAIN SPECIFIC!

This Medicine acts as "specific" for Pains in the Chest, Pains in the back, Pains in the upper extremity, Pains in the lower extremity, Pains in the neck, Pains in the groins, Pains in the joints, Neuraljic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago (Muscular Rheumatism), "catch in the breath," Paralysis of every kind, Contracted Joints, Colics, Glandular Swellings, inflamed parts, &c., &c.

Pains of every kind have been successfully cured by this medicine when every other medicine has failed.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle (2 oz.), and Rs. 4 for (4 oz.), Packing and Postage, As. 12.

Apply—W. Rooder, Esq., at No. 1, Shib Naryun Das' lane, Simlah, Calcutta.

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Provincial Fire Engine No. 200, with double 5" Barrels, 25 feet 2½ inch I. R. Suction and 50 feet 2½ inch I. R. Delivery Hose. ...	675
This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or factories; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.	
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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
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Manager

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To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

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The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness, or Overwork, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, are attested by a remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

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This Essence will be found very beneficial in all affections of the Lungs and Throats. It also strengthens the voice.

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A sovereign remedy for the relief and cure of all diseases arising from Nervous Debility.

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Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last:—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863: 10: 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446: 17: 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19: 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248: 8: 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768: 11: 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479: 16: 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

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Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

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☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

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Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

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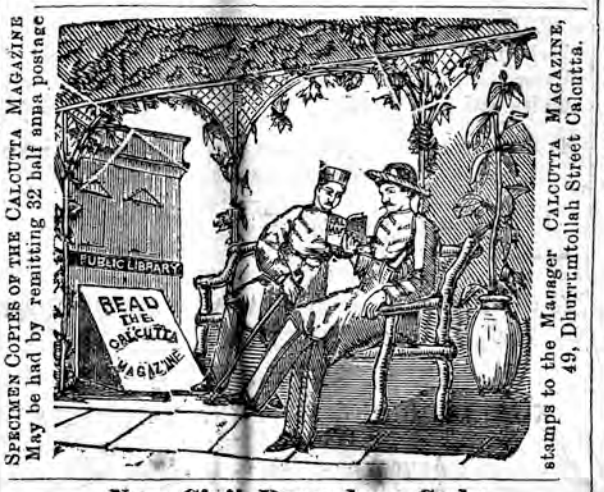

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